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Juries and Jurymen.

Judge R. C. Pitman in the North American Review.

It is a current notion that the reason why so few first class business men are found upon our juries is that they are excused by the courts. The returns show that such men rarely get upon the jury lists. In the exceptional cases where such men are returned to serve, it is no doubt one of the most important duties of a judge to brace those up against yielding to any but the best of excuses. Boards of trade would do well not only to inculcate it as a point of honor that none of their members should seek to shirk this grave public duty, but also to see to it that their class be properly represented. And here let me add that the general hardship of jury duty is over estimated. I have repeatedly had business men at the end of a term confess to me not only the satisfaction they have felt in performing this function, and the interest they have felt in their work, but their surprise that it was so little onerous. Connected with the elevation of the character of the jury is the question of their better treatment. The two reforms go hand in hand. It is no doubt essential to preserve the strict control of the presiding judge over the conduct of the jury, but it is now the aim of thoughtful judges to exercise this control with the utmost courtesy that circumstances allow. The jurors are, in truth, a part of the court, sitting under the same solemn obligation, and engaged in the same serious duty. Respect from others tends to increase their self-respect. I cannot but feel that the more they are treated as gentlemen, the better will they respond to the call upon them to act as such. I particularly object to the uncomfortable and unsanitary arrangements of most of our jury rooms. This constitutes to many persons of delicate health or refined tastes the most serious objection to jury service, while to those in good health, and who are less fastidious, it is still an annoying discomfort, which disturbs the considerate and calm judgment so important in reaching impartial and accurate verdicts. In this suggestion of better accommodations for jurors, I am sure that I shall carry the assent of all reasonable men.

The Growth of Socialism.

In a recent address on socialism President Seelye of Amherst college made the following statement, which will doubtless surprise many readers. They furnish food for thought.

There are probably 100,000 men in the United States to-day whose animosity against all existing social institutions is hardly less than boundless. They are not congregated in a single place, they are not organized as yet in a single body, but they have their conventions where their representatives come together; they are forming themselves into societies—sometimes secret and sometimes open—they support widely circulated journals as their organs, and they openly advocate on the platform, or through the press, the destruction, by fire, by the bullet, by dynamite, by any of the stupendous agencies that modern investigation of nature has provided, of the property and the life of those whose ways of living they condemn. One of their journals called Truth, a journal for the Poor, published in San Francisco, recently said: "When the laboring men understand that the heaven they are promised hereafter is but a mirage, they will knock at the door of the wealthy robber with a musket in hand and demand their share of the goods of this life now." The Vorbote, published in Chicago, glorifies dynamite as "the power which in our hands shall make an end of tyranny." Die Facke, meaning a torch, a Sunday paper published in Chicago, has each of its titles printed in flames on a black groundwork of smoke. It is the torch of the incendiary. Die Freiheit, published in New York, in a recent article, entitled Revolutionary Principles, declares that "the revolutionist is the irreconcilable enemy of this world, and if he continues to live in it, it is only that he may thereby more certainly destroy it. He knows only one science, namely, destruction. Day and night he cherishes only one thought, only one purpose, namely, inexorable destruction. While he pursues his purpose without rest, and in cold blood, he must be ready to die and equally ready to kill every one with his own hands who hinders him in the attainment of this purpose."

These utterances, wild as they may seem to others, are made in sober earnest, with a clear knowledge of their meaning and a firm determination to carry out all that they imply, and by earnest and determined men whose numbers are steadily increasing. They are making converts on our own soil, and are receiving continued increase from immigration.

Popular Cookery.

The Spectator

Among the immense majority of mankind each house-wife cooks for itself, the work falling mainly on the wife, who is never taught except by her mother, and in the most traditional way. Improvement, if any is ever made, is exceedingly slow, and among some peoples, the English for one, popular cookery has probably retrograded, owing, in this instance, to the chasm of years which, so to speak, broke or interrupted the popular knowledge of the way to prepare meat. The women found fresh meat difficult to procure, and failed to hand down the needful instruction for its preparation. Half mankind at least knows nothing of boiling, of those who do know, another half will eat their vegetables in a sodden condition. Among the races which eat meat only a limited percentage of persons try to make meat tender—we believe the flesh-eating Mongols form an exception to this rule, and some of the Polynesians—and among those who eat grain there is a distinct preference for the under-cooking alike of flour, rice, and millet, from a belief that such food is more filly satisfying. "I want to feel my stomach full," said one of Charles Reade's characters; and he exactly expressed the view of the indistinguishable millions. Separateness in cooking is pushed everywhere to preposterous limits, till it is probable that the preparation of food for mankind, which is the second great expense in feeding them, costs three times what it need, and that in many countries a proper supply of fuel is wholly beyond the reach of the poor. In Asia entire peoples burn dung, and even in Europe firing is never quite sufficient. And, finally, cooking does not advance. A new article of diet is occasionally added, like the potato, or a new condiment, like pepper; but it may be doubted if a European laborer's dinner is made a bit more palatable than the dinner of an Israelite was when the law-givers promulgated the curious notion that roast meat was more acceptable to the superior powers than meat boiled or stewed. Indeed, the way to make a kabob, which is known to the humblest in Asia, has been lost here, and only the gypsies are aware that meat covered with hot ashes is not only delicious, but much more nourishing than meat either baked or boiled. The natural way with civilized people, if they cared for nice food, would be to intrust the preparation of it to professionals, who would learn their trade by apprenticeship, and incessantly improve, but, except in Tuscany and South France, this is hardly done, though it ought to be the easiest of arrangements.

A Fortune from an Accident.

Philadelphia Times, June 27.

Mr. B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, the new chairman of the republican national committee, owes his fortune to his shrewdness in taking advantage of an accident. About 30 years ago one of the workmen in the rolling mill of his firm, then Jones & Lauth, got his heavy iron tongs, weighing about 50 pounds, fast to a bar of hot iron. The bar was already in the jaws of the rapidly whirling rolls. There was no time to release the tongs, and they went through the rolls under ponderous pressure. Instead of being crushed and broken they came out at the other side flattened out of shape, no more use as tongs, but a bar of iron of a high polish and changed texture. The firm made no fuss about it, but had a quiet consultation among themselves. They set to work analyzing and experimenting. The result was that instead of discharging the workmen who let the tongs go through, he got a bonus of $20,000, and instead of the little one-horse rolling mill the present immense plant was constructed. It is valued at $7,000,000. It makes cold rolled iron under an exclusive patent at an immense profit, and the young head of the lucky firm, who was to-day made chairman of the republican national committee, is a millionaire about ten times over. At the time the tongs got fast he kept the books and his partner looked after the mill. Mr. Lauth retired from the firm some years ago, and when the patent on the cold rolled process was reissued received $100,000 from the new firm for his share of it.

Burns and Skin Grafting.

Chambers' Journal

Burns are a great source of trouble to the surgeon in many ways. For instance, if a burn is very extensive, there may be great difficulty in getting a cicatrice to form over the whole of it. Cicatrization only begins in the immediate neighborhood of living epidermis, and therefore a burn or ulcer must heal from the circumference to the center. But the further that the cicatricial tissue extends from the margin of the burn, the more slowly and the more imperfectly is it formed; and indeed it may fail altogether to reach the center. This difficulty has often been met by a small operation called skin-grafting. A piece of sound skin about the size of a split pea is pinched up—say, on the outside of the arm—and the epidermis snipped off with a pair of curved scissors, the scissors just going deep enough to cut slightly into the second layer of the skin and draw a little blood. A special kind of scissors has been invented for the purpose that will only take up just the right amount of skin, so that the operation is thus made even simpler still; and if this is skilfully performed it causes only very trifling pain. The little fragment of skin thus separated is then placed gently, with its raw surface downward, on the unhealed surface of the burn. The same thing is repeated again and again till there are many grafts, if the burn is a large one. Isinglass plaster or some other similar material is employed to keep the grafts in position and preserve them from injury. In about four days they should have taken root, and then the covering can be removed. There is now a number of foci from which cicatrization can start; for, as before said, it will begin from where there is an epidermal covering, and thence alone. After a time a number of little islands of scar tissue may be seen, which go on increasing until at length they coalesce with one another and also join that extending from the margin of the burn. This is what happens if all goes well; but, unfortunately, there is a very great tendency for a cicatrice formed from grafts to break down and disappear, so that the result is not by any means always so satisfactory as it at first promises to be.

Abd-el-Kader and Bugeaud.

Memoirs of Marshal Bugeaud—Count H. d'Ideville.

I had made peace; I did not choose to be contented with the signature or seal of a chief. I wished to have it sanctioned by the Arab people, and so I demanded an interview with Abd-el-Kader. He at once consented, and so we fixed the meeting place on the banks of the Tafna, at a spot called Si Zubeccia. It is not a village, only a ravine. [Laughter.] It was four leagues from my camp, nine from Abd-el-Kader's. He came five leagues more than I did to the meeting-place. I do not see that there is any reflection on the national dignity in that. [Applause from the center.] It was natural for me to arrive before him. He was very late, and I afterward learned why; it was because he wished to collect as many people as possible. He marched very slowly, because detachments were reaching him from all sides. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when an army appeared at the end of the valley. This valley is especially tortuous and full of rocks. There is no long view in it. Impatient at having waited so long, and desirous of bringing my soldiers back to camp, for they had brought none of the materials required for making soup—and I care very much for my soldiers having their soup to eat [Laughter]—I determined to enter the valley myself with thirty of my officers. All at once I found myself surrounded by Abd-el-Kader's scouts; I had them before and behind, they came from everywhere. [Laughter.] My chief of the staff, M. de Maussion, said to me: "We are in danger, let us get back as quick as possible." I answered: "No, it is too late; on the contrary, we must show them a noble confidence, must go to them;" and I started at a gallop. (These words, spoken sharply by the general, while he snapped his fingers, brought some approving laughter from the chamber.) I reached Abd-el-Kader, who was himself advancing to the appointed place. We met and I proposed to him to dismount. He did so and sat down upon the grass; I sat by his side. I can declare to you here that it was I who always played the first in the conversation. I interrogated him, I asked him questions; he answered me in monosyllables, for the Arabs are small speakers, and have not the French faults. [Laughter.] This conversation lasted about 40 minutes. When I had said to Abd-el-Kader all I had to say to him, I arose. Abd-el-Kader remained seated. I fancied I saw in this act a certain note of superiority and so I made my interpreter tell him, "When a French general rises before you, you should also rise," and while my interpreter was translating my words, I took Abd-el-Kader by the hand and lifted him up; he is not very heavy, Gentlemen. [Laughter.]

An Important Petition.

The following petition with the names of the chief officers of the Woman's Missionary societies of the leading denominations, National Indian association, and the Woman's Christian Temperance union, representing at least 250,000 women, was sent to Washington to Senator Hoar, hoping that legislation would be effected that would take from Mormon women this instrument for strengthening the system:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

At the last annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 13, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the civil and religious authorities of Salt Lake, and to make careful investigation of the relation of the ballot in the hands of the women of Utah to territorial legislation and to congressional representation in the national capital, and above all as to its power to perpetuate the religious bondage and domestic slavery of the women so enthralled; and if, upon such conference and examination, they shall find the facts so warrant, they shall draft a petition to congress for the disfranchisement of the women of Utah.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the above resolution, having made the investigation required, find that the women of Utah were enfranchised by an act approved Feb. 12, 1870, that this act was passed by the legislative assembly of the territory of Utah, all the members of that body being men high in authority in the Mormon church, and, as it is the testimony of reliable witnesses, residents of the territory, who are familiar with the facts, that the authorities of the Mormon church placed the ballot in the hands of the women of Utah for the sole purpose of neutralizing the votes of non-Mormons, who at the date of this act were settling in the territory in considerable numbers. The committee knew the fact that under the provisions of the act aforesaid, which makes the wife of a native-born or naturalized citizen a legal voter, foreign-born women who have married citizens within a few days or weeks after their arrival in Utah are permitted to vote at elections occurring less than six months after their arrival in this country, and that many votes are thus cast at every election by foreign-born women who are wholly ignorant of our institutions and laws, and in many cases of our language. No subsequent law has changed these conditions, except, under the rulings of the Utah commission, they must be six months residents. This committee also find that the Mormon women thus enfranchised are bound by obligations, which they consider sacred, to obey the authorities of the Mormon church in things temporal as well as spiritual, and that to cast a vote in opposition to the will of these authorities is to incur the penalty of excommunication. They also find that the laws of Utah, which deprive the wife of the right of dower and of any claim upon the property or earnings of her husband, give the husband the power to punish the wife for disobedience by depriving her of a home and of the means of support; and as this power is and has been exercised to compel women to submit to the introduction of plural wives into the household, it is not reasonable to suppose that a wife will risk the loss of a home and the means of support by voting in opposition to the commands of her husband and the authority of the church. The committee find further, that as a consequence of the subjection in which Mormon women are held, they vote as a unit for the men selected by the church to fill the offices in the gift of the people. Should the act conferring the right of suffrage on the women of Utah be annulled, the power of the Mormon leaders would be weakened by the loss of about 12,000 votes, and it would be possible in some instances to elect as county officers and members of the legislative assembly men who do not owe primary allegiance to the Mormon church. Under existing conditions Mormon women perpetuate their own slavery by voting only for men who can be relied upon to carry out the will of the first presidency of the church. As members of the legislative assembly, and as county and municipal officers, these men clothe the exactions of the church with the forms of law, and cement the union of church and state. Through their delegate to congress, and otherwise, they persistently oppose any legislation designed to lessen the power of the Mormon priesthood. For the reasons above given your petitioners therefore pray that the act conferring the right of suffrage upon the women of Utah be annulled.

Benedict Arnold's Hiding Place.

Boston Herald.

An interesting discovery was made by Thomas Alling a few days ago at the old Benedict Arnold house in Water street, New Haven, Conn. In taking out a portion of the garret floor he found a vault, which is supposed to have been used by Arnold during the war of the Revolution as a hiding place for suspects or fugitives whom he wished to befriend. The lifting of some of the garret floor planking revealed the pocket or vault underneath. It is about 4½ feet deep and 6 feet square and is plastered on the sides. Two or more persons could remain in concealment without being crowded. The vault is located by the side of the large, old-fashioned chimney. On the floor adjacent, to the vault formerly stood a large bookcase, and it is supposed that through this entrance was obtained to the hiding place. Inside the vault are plain evidences of a former staircase extending to a small enclosed space on another side of the chimney. This place, which is now plastered up, is supposed to have been a sort of closet. Whether Arnold used the vault for secreting Tories or the Patriots, or built it to afford a retreat for himself, no one knows. That it should have remained undiscovered until Mr. Alling accidentally found it shows that it was well designed for the purpose which led to its construction.

"The Hickory's" Manners.

T. W. Higginson, in Harper's.

For the social life of Washington the president had one advantage which was altogether unexpected and seemed difficult of explanation by anything in his earlier career. He had at his command the most courteous and agreeable manners. Even before the election of Adams, Daniel Webster had written to his brother: "General Jackson's manners are better than those of any of the candidates. He is grave, mild and reserved. My wife is for him decidedly." And long after, when the president was to pass in review before those who were perhaps his most implacable opponents, the ladies of Boston, we have the testimony of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, in his "Figures from the Past," that the person thinking of the obnoxious official was most unwillingly approved. Mr. Quincy was detailed by Governor Lincoln, on whose military staff he was, to attend President Jackson everywhere when visiting Boston in 1833; and this narrator testifies that, with every prejudice against Jackson, he found him essentially "a knightly personage—prejudiced, narrow, mistaken on many points, it might be, but vigorously a gentleman in his high sense of honor and the natural, straightforward courtesies which are easily distinguished from the veneer of policy." Sitting erect on his horse, a thin, stiff type of military strength, he carried with him in the streets a bearing of such dignity that staid old Bostonians, who had refused even to look upon him from the windows, would finally be coaxed into taking one peep, and would then hurriedly bring forward their little daughters to wave their handkerchiefs. He wrought, Mr. Quincy declares, "a mysterious charm upon old and young;" showed, although in feeble health, a great consideration for others, and was in private a really agreeable companion.

How Webster Saw the Sea Serpent.

Thoreau's Summer.

B. M. W—— tells me that he learns from pretty good authority that Webster once saw the sea serpent. It seems it was first seen in the bay between Manomet and Plymouth beach by a perfectly reliable witness (many years ago), who was accustomed to look out on the sea with his glass every morning the first thing, as regularly as he ate his breakfast. One morning he saw this monster, with a head somewhat like a horse's, raised some six feet above the water, and his body, the size of a cask, trailing behind. He was careering over the bay, chasing the mackerel, which ran ashore in their fright, and were washed up and died in great numbers.

The story is that Webster had appointed to meet some Plymouth gentlemen at Manomet, and spent the day fishing with them. After the fishing was over he set out to return to Duxbury in his sail boat with Peterson, as he had come, and on the way they saw the sea serpent, which answered to the common account of this creature. It passed directly across the bows, only six or seven rods off, and then disappeared. On the sail homeward Webster, having had time to reflect on what had occurred, at length said to Peterson, "For God's sake, never say a word about this to any one; for if it should be known that I have seen the sea serpent I should never hear the last of it, but wherever I went should have to tell the story to every one I met." So it has not leaked out till now."

Another Mammoth Bridge.

The Brooklyn bridge will soon cease to be the greatest in the world, as a bridge is now building over the Firth of Forth in Scotland which will have two spans each as long as that between Brooklyn and New York. It is to be constructed on the cantilever principle and to be entirely of steel, which is made in works constructed for the purpose right on the spot. A veteran bridge builder tells the New York Times that there is nothing new in the cantilever principle, which is embodied in every bracket. The difficulty in making use of it lies in putting up a staging, but at Niagara Falls this obstacle was met by employing what was practically an overhanging crane, and in the use of this device America reached the high water mark in the science of bridge building. Steel, this builder says, is the coming material for all railroad bridges. That used in this country is nearly all made in America. The great point in which American builders excel is in lightness combined with security. The bridges built within the last five or six years are perfectly safe unless two trains should meet or run off the edge, unlikely contingencies. The railroad companies allow no improperly constructed iron bridges to remain, though there still some unsafe wooden ones still exist. The great danger with wooden structures is from cinders and sparks, which char the wood and weaken it. This country, the Times' authority asserts, has always been ahead of the world in bridge building.

A Confederate Parson.

Arkansaw Traveler.

Among the first confederate troops that went out from Arkansas was Parson Geesmore, who enlisted as a chaplain. He was a devoted Christian, and his prayers were regarded by the men as utterances from a higher power. Just before the battle of Jenkin's Ferry the old man, in a sermon, said:

"My dear boys, I have decided to go into the next fight with you. I don't think a man can properly preach about the evils and sensations of war unless he has experienced the feeling of going into battle. Now, the next fighting which we engage shall have me numbered among its participants."

The old gentleman rode a large gray horse, and when preparations for the battle of Jenkin's Ferry were being made he appeared on his snowy charger. Some of the officers begged him to keep out of danger, but with an expression of heroism he replied that he would engage in the battle. The first artillery fire from the enemy shot the horse from under the old gentleman, and by the time he settled himself on his feet a bullet came along and took off one of his fingers. He attempted to be calm, but just then a bullet carried away the right thumb, and, wheeling around, the old man struck a determined trot for the rear.

"Go on, parson!" called some one.

"Go on, ——!" he replied. "Ask a man to look on, when the whole d—— universe is shooting at him. Take care of your body, and the Lord will take care of your soul."

Curiosities of Misnomer.

Providence Journal.

Black lead is not lead at all, but a compound of carbon and a small quantity of iron. Brazilian grass never grew in Brazil, and is not grass; it is nothing but strips of palm leaf. Burgundy pitch is not pitch, and does not come from Burgundy; the greater part of it is resin and palm oil. Catgut is made from the entrails of sheep. Cuttle bone is not bone, but a kind of chalk once enclosed in the fossil remains of extinct specimens of cuttle-fish. German silver was not invented in Germany, and does not contain a particle of silver. Cleopatra's Needle was not erected by the Egyptian queen, nor in her honor. Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with Pompey in any way. Sealing-wax does not contain a particle of wax, but is composed of Venice turpentine, shellac and cinnabar. The tuberose is no rose at all, but a species of polyanth. The strawberry is no berry, but only a succulent receptacle. Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, and are not baths, but heated chambers. Whalebone is not bone, and is said not to possess a single property of bone.

Underground Wires.

American Architect.

The subject of placing telegraph and telephone wires underground still continues to occupy the attention of electricians and statesmen in various parts of the country. In New York a law has been passed requiring all telegraph, telephone and electric light wires in use in cities having a population of more than half a million to be put underground on or before November 1, 1885. By some singular carelessness in drawing up the bill no penalty is provided for disobedience, and no clause is inserted repealing the present statutes, which expressly authorize the stringing of such wires on poles above ground; so that, unless the law should be amended, the electrical companies can probably resist its enforcement with success. In addition to this, a little reflection will show, as the general manager of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph company has already pointed out, that in order to bury all the wires of all the corporations, as the statute requires within seventeen months, nearly all the principal streets in New York would have to be obstructed during the greater part of the time. To run one or two telephone cables through iron pipes under a portion of Franklin street, in Boston, occupied several days, during which half of that wide street was closed; and the construction of the much more complicated permanent conduits which would be necessary to provide for lateral connections, together with the various manholes, crossings, and so on, for the thirty or forty public and private telegraph, telephone, stock indicator, messenger, general news and electric light systems, which already crowd the New York streets above ground, would be the task of many months, even if circumstances admitted of beginning it at once. We have before spoken of the interminable obstacles and annoyances to which the New York streets must be given up from the day that a system of subterranean conduits, which must be reached from the surface, are allowed to run at random beneath the pavement, and desirable as it is to have the wires taken out of the way of the firemen, we cannot feel much confidence that anything less than an almost complete reconstruction of the principal thoroughfares will accomplish the end successfully and permanently.

The New York telephone companies already refuse to make contracts of any kind for service extending beyond November, 1885, not knowing whether they may not, after that date, be compelled to discontinue all private lines, by reason of the prohibitory cost of running single wires below ground. As the Evening Post shows, the same cause, if the Daly bill should be enforced, would at once put an end to the operation of the messenger-call system, which has reached so great an extension in New York, and even the auxiliary of the great telegraph companies which are now scattered throughout the city, much to the advantage of those who use the telegraph, would be generally closed, so that an expedition to one of the half dozen main offices would be the necessary preliminary to sending a dispatch. There can be little doubt that the public inconvenience so caused would soon compel the abandonment of the law; but the struggle which must precede this result is much to be deprecated.

Rubinstein's Sensibilities.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Rubinstein, who has been lately on a visit to Stockholm, has told some amusing stories of his sojourn at the different capitals in the social circles of Stockholm, where he has been received with much enthusiasm. "Why do I look as if I were asleep when I play?" he said, in reply to a question. "I will tell you how that is. Some five years ago I gave a concert in Lincoln. My audience seemed very interested, and I myself was well disposed. As I was playing Beethoven's 'Appassionata,' without thinking, I looked around, and there, at the other end of the piano, I saw a lady gossiping as fast as possible! It was like a douche of ice water. I closed my eyes at once, and since then I have never cared to even cast a glance at an audience." Another couple of a different kind Rubinstein received at Paris. His Ocean symphony had been played; the composer himself had conducted the orchestra, and received the stormy applause of the public. Friends and strangers alike crowded round him after the performance; all were delighted, saying that it had been an event in the musical world, and that all Paris was full of it. Well satisfied, Herr Rubinstein went to his hotel, and on his way he met one of the first French composers, who, with surprise and pleasure in his eyes, calls out, "What, you at Paris, Herr Rubinstein? This is a pleasant surprise! But are you not thinking of appearing in public?"

Rejected Manuscripts.

Chambers's Journal.

Thackeray himself has told us his "Vanity Fair" was hawked about from publisher to publisher, and its failure everywhere predicted. For a long period Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" shared the same fate. Again, Mr. Kinglake's carefully composed "Eothen," the labor of several years, was destined to go the weary round of publishers in vain, and it was only when its author induced one of that cautious fraternity to accept the classic little work as a present, that he at length enjoyed the gratification of seeing it in print. The first chapter of "The Diary of a Late Physician" was offered successively to the conductors of the three leading London magazines, and rejected "as unsuitable to their pages," and "not likely to interest the public," until Mr. Warren, then a young man of 23, and a law student, bethought himself of Blackwood. "I remember taking my packet," he says, "to Mr. Cadell's in the Strand, with a sad suspicion that I should never see or hear anything more of it; but shortly after I received a letter from Mr. Blackwood informing me that he had inserted the chapter and begging me to make arrangements for immediately proceeding regularly with the series. He expressed his cordial approval of that portion, and predicted that it was likely to produce a series of papers well suited to his magazine, and calculated to interest the public."

His First Case.

Pittsburg Times.

"I lost my first case to a miserable little pettifogging lawyer named Johnny Wood," said General Sharp at Chicago during the convention to a group of Arthur men who had lost interest in the proceedings and were gathered in the room for the comfort of being together. "I was a graduate of Harvard Law School, and had a good deal of conceit, besides a perfectly good case. When my senior warned me that I would have to meet Johnny Wood I laughed at him. The suit was before a justice of the peace. We made out our case, and Wood's client, the plaintiff, made out none worth speaking of at all. When Johnny Wood arose to speak he rehearsed the evidence impartially, and then, taking up a book, read the law—such law as I had never heard of, but which fitted the case to a nicety. When he got through I said: 'Mr. Wood, will you allow me to see that statute, please?' 'Certainly, sir,' he replied, handing me the book closed. 'Ah, thank you; but what page is it on?' 'What page?' he cried, indignant. 'Don't expect me to coach you, young man. Find your own law, —— you; I found mine.' Of course, I couldn't find it; but Johnny had the laugh and the court with him, and I lost my case, according to law which that scoundrel Wood had made up out of his head just as he spun it out."

Handsome English Girls.

Longman's Magazine

There are more handsome women in Brighton than anywhere else in the world. They are so common that gradually the standard of taste in the mind rises, and good looking women who would be admired in other places pass by without notice. Where all the flowers are roses you do not see a rose. They are all plump, not to say fat, which would be rude; very plump, and have the glow of youth and bloom upon the cheeks. They do not suffer from "pernicious anaemia," that evil bloodlessness which London physicians are not unfrequently called upon to cure, when the cheeks are white as paper and have to be rosed with minute doses of arsenic. They extract their arsenic from the air. The way they step and the carriage of the form show how full they are of life and spirits. Sarah Bernhardt will not come to Brighton if she can help it, lest she should lose that high artistic angularity and slipperiness of shape which suits her role. Dresses seem always to fit well, because people somehow expand to them. It is pleasant to see the girls walk, because the limbs do not drag, the feet are lifted gayly and with ease. Horse exercise adds a deeper glow to the face; they ride upon the downs first, out of pure cunning, for the air there is certain to impart a freshness to the features like dew on a flower, and then return and walk their horses to and fro the king's road, certain of admiration. However often these tricks are played they are always successful. Those philanthropic folk who want to reform women's dress, and call upon the world to observe how the present style of the body out of place, (what a queer expression it seems, "organs!") have not a chance in Brighton. Girls lace tight and "go in" for the tip of the fashion, yet they bloom and flourish as green bay trees, and do not find their skirts any obstacle in walking or tennis. The horse riding that goes on is a thing to be chronicled; they are always on horseback, and you may depend on it that it is better for them than all the gymnastic exercises ever invented. The liability to strain, and even serious internal injury, which is incurred in gymnastic exercise ought to induce sensible people to be extremely careful how they permit their daughters to sacrifice themselves on this scientific altar. Buy them horses to ride if you want them to enjoy good health and sound constitutions. Nothing like horses for women. Send the professor to Suakin and put the girls on horseback. Whether Brighton grows handsome girls, or whether they flock there drawn by instinct, or become lovely by staying there, is an inquiry too difficult to pursue. There they are, one at least in every group, and you have to walk, as the Spaniards say, with your beard over your shoulder continually looking back at those who have passed. The only antidote known is to get married before you visit the place, and doubts have been expressed as to its efficacy. In the south coast of Seville there is nothing done but heart breaking: it is so common it is like hammering hints for road mending; nobody cares if your heart is in pieces. They break hearts on horseback, and while walking, playing tennis, shopping—actually while shopping, not to mention parties of every kind. No one knows where the next danger will be encountered, at the very next corner perhaps. Feminine garments have an irresistible flutter in the sea breeze; feathers have a becoming motion. No one can be altogether good in Brighton, and that is the great charm of it. The language of the eyes is cultivated to a marvelous degree; as we say of dogs, they quite talk with their eyes.

The Cavalry Bit and Curb.

The United Service.

Lacerated, torn, bruised, and paralyzed tongues, lips, bars, enlarged submaxillary bones (chins) come from the use of that cruel abomination, the present cavalry bit and curb. I venture the statement that not one horseman in a thousand is sufficiently light-handed to use this huge piece of iron without torturing the horse; it is fashioned on the faultiest principles of mechanism suitable to the purpose it should perform, (see Major Dwyer on "Bits, Bridles, Seats, and Saddles," the only common sense work extant on those subjects), so that the fulcrum is thrown on the horse's chin instead of his mouth, pressing his head into the position it should not occupy, and where it is completely removed from the rider's control, viz., upward and forward. The biped who handles this so-called controlling power being instructed to "stick to him," clings to his reins—1,000 pounds to the square inch pressure, if it were possible for him to do so—with the usual result, viz., loss of control, and tearing, lacerating, and wounding the horse's mouth and chin, his idea of controlling his horse by means of the bits and reins being included in the expression. "A long pull and strong pull, the stronger the better." I have frequently been amused at the order from those who ought to know better to the rider of an uneasy horse on the drilling ring, "Throw away your sabre and stick to him." So he does, both and man, both horse and man disappearing over the neighboring hills full speed, the rider braced in his stirrups tugging and tearing with both hands at the poor tortured mouth, the horse maddened from the pain and ill treatment, head in the air to avoid the instrument of torture in his mouth, runs until he is thrown by some obstacle he can't see in his road from pain and the elevated position of his head, or stops from sheer exhaustion only. I never saw an excited horse controlled by this treatment. Now the simple order, "Lower your hands, ease your reins, circle on your left or right," would have brought horse and man into their place in the ranks in a short time.

The composition of the sub-committee of the house military committee which was directed by the house to visit and investigate the management of various soldiers' homes during the recess has been announced by the chairman, General Rosecrans. It is as follows: Slocum, Murray, Steele and Cutcheon. The sub-committee will meet in Washington August 1st, and after concluding their labors there proceed to Milwaukee.

The letter of Senator Logan, accepting the nomination for vice-president, appears in full this morning. Our report was cut off at 3:30 yesterday morning, and we were therefore to give only a part of the letter.

To-morrow night there will be a monster meeting in Manchester, England, to express indignation at the action of the house of lords on the franchise bill. Lord Harrington and John Bright will be among the speakers.

We present the platform of the independents this morning. It is entitled to respectful consideration. The most of these independents voted for Garfield in 1880. They naturally vote the republican ticket. They may try to make an effort is made to change their convictions rather than to ridicule them.

Young Roosevelt has openly declared for Blaine. Henry Cabot Lodge spoke in favor of Blaine at the great ratification meeting held in Boston two weeks ago. The doubtful are rapidly declaring their intentions. The action of Roosevelt and Lodge is some index to the probable action of the majority of the young independents. The tide is setting in for Blaine.

The most admirable Blaine and Logan meeting yet held, was held in Boston. It was addressed by Henry Cabot Lodge, ex-Governor Long, Governor Robinson, Senators Hoar, Dawes and others. The tone of the speeches was excellent. All the speakers were decided Blaine men, but did not think it necessary to insult the men who opposed him. They addressed the independents fairly and calmly and the effect must be good. You can't change the vote of an independent by ridicule, but you may by successful appeals to his judgment. This is the only way to do in Massachusetts and this can might be followed with profit in other states. The mass of voters are thinking men and they like to be appealed to as such.

We have not heard Mr. Chaffee's opinion of Blaine's letter. But some of the letter must have a Y. M. C. A. sound to Mr. Chaffee. For example, Blaine says in his letter, "He (meaning Cleveland) has made strokes at the very foundation of government. He is the arch enemy of the republic." Mr. Chaffee believes in corrupting voters. He has always talked freely about buying votes as though it was a commonplace thing. Just fancy in Arapahoe his agents stood at the polling places, hand the voter the ballot to vote and then paid him the two dollars for so voting. He bought it and was like sheep. Of course Mr. Chaffee cannot stand on any such platform as Mr. Blaine gives in his letter. His idea of good political work is buying the largest number of votes at the cheapest price. The only manly thing for Mr. Chaffee to do is to resign. His presence on the executive committee hurts Mr. Blaine. Certainly neither Mr. Blaine nor the party can want to have "an avowed enemy of the republic" in so responsible a position.

The address of the independents that we publish yesterday is a convincing document if the premises are granted. But it can hardly be granted yet that it is a matter of indifference which party is in power. Nor will the average intelligent voter believe the estimates of Blaine and Cleveland are just. If we will remember when Garfield appointed his cabinet in March 1881, there was no claim then that Garfield was inconsistent in putting Blaine at the head of his cabinet and yet making the most flaming promises in favor of administrative reform. All the men now opposing Blaine were then supporters of Garfield. Has Blaine done some awful thing since then or has information of any official dishonesty earlier in his career been made public since then, this change could easily be accounted for. But he is condemned for what he did before 1881, though all the facts were known in 1880 as well as now.

It is very unfair to say that Mr. Blaine represents the machine politics in the republican party. He never has been with the machine influence. In Grant's administration he was too independent to be on good terms with Grant, and had no influence with the administration. He held aloof from both Hayes' and Arthur's administrations. The only time he has exerted much influence with an administration, was the few months that Garfield was in office. The machine has usually been against him. In 1876 it was used for Conkling and Morton; in 1880 it was used entirely for Grant and Sherman; in 1884 it was used for Arthur. In 1880 his standard was the turning point of the vast mass of the anti-boss vote of the country. The bosses understood to carry New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois for Grant. The fight made against them was made for Mr. Blaine. It was because Blaine divided the votes of these states with Grant that Grant was defeated. Blaine was not nominated in 1880, but he had the glory of smashing the most powerful political machine this country has ever had. It was for this reason that he received such wonderful strength in Pennsylvania and New York before the convention met. To say, therefore, that he is the representative of machine politics is unjust, and no honest, intelligent man can say it.

Our own political campaign is just now claiming our attention and we can hardly realize the extent or importance of the political agitation in England over the franchise bill. It has so absorbed the public mind that the Egyptian question and Chinese Gordon are forgotten. G. W. Smalley in the New York Tribune quotes a radical as saying: "The news of General Gordon's death arrived to-morrow, would be forgotten the day after." The English people are not fickle or easily excited. Two months ago they thought of nothing but the peril of Gordon and the inaction of the government. It was with difficulty that Gladstone controlled the house, as it was clear the country was against him. But the action of the house of lords in rejecting the franchise bill has thrust a greater issue before the English people. How great this issue is and how vitally it troubles the whole question of government is shown by the promptness with a people usually slow to move, and feel, took up the gauntlet the house of lords threw down. The rejection of the compromise of Lord Wemyss by the house of lords a week ago to-day shows that there can be no compromise at present. The compromise was a resolution which proposed to pass the franchise bill at this session, if the question of redistribution were considered in the fall. This Lord Granville for the government agreed to and fairly met the original objection of the conservatives. But it was rejected by a majority of sixty. This places not only the issue of the franchise before the people, but the particularly important one of whether the house of lords shall continue to exist, if it opposes reform legislation. The tendency in England to-day is to have a popular government. Reform is the order. Every reform measure has gradually extended the franchise. The result in the near future will be manhood suffrage and there is no power that can prevent it. The house of lords and every other power must submit to the inevitable or be abolished. The next few months will witness a political agitation in England such as has not had since the great reform measure of 1832. It will be remembered that in 1831 the house of commons passed a bill abolishing rotten boroughs and giving the representation to the large towns which were unrepresented in parliament, and also extending the franchise. This was rejected by the peers. But the agitation that followed was so terrible that the opposition was withdrawn and the bill became a law in 1832. In this fight Gladstone will take the lead. He is soon to take the stump and England will be directed by his eloquent words. It is a significant fact, if our memory serves us right, that Gladstone's political career began with his opposition to the parliamentary reform bill of 1832. His career will end by carrying an equally important parliamentary reform bill in 1884.

As many civil service reformers think of voting for Mr. Hendricks the following from his record will interest them. He was commissioner of the land office in 1856-58. Before the house committee investigating into the matter of raising funds for a democratic campaign, a clerk in the land office gave the following testimony:

Q.—Do you know of any assessments made upon the clerks or employes there for political purposes? A.—I asked the gentlemen—a portion of them—to contribute for that purpose.

Q.—You asked them yourself? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How was that contribution made? Was it a certain percentage on the salary? A.—In one instance it was, a certain small per cent was asked of the gentlemen.

Q.—In what year was that? A.—My impression is that it was in the year 1856.

Q.—Do you recollect what per cent it was that was levied that year? A.—I can only give from my own proportion. My recollection is that I paid $120 on a salary of $1,600.

Q.—Do you collect that year? A.—I called on some of the gentlemen.

Q.—In what way was that assessment made? Describe how it was prepared—whether with the names and the salaries and the percentage that was assessed or how was it? A.—So far as my recollection serves, I am not aware that I made a statement. I had a memorandum book, in which I put down the names of such gentlemen as contributed, knowing their salary and what proportions it would be. That is my recollection of the matter.

Q.—Were not there two assessments made that year—one before the election and another afterward—to make up a deficiency? A.—That is what I spoke of. I think one was before election and another to make up a deficiency. I was under the impression that the deficiency was the only one I had anything to do with.

Q.—That one you collected? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—By whose authority was it done? Who was it that requested or directed you to perform this duty? A.—I took the paper around at the request of the commissioner of the general land office.

Q.—Into whose hands was the money paid after you collected it? A.—The money that I produced I think I paid over to the then commissioner.

Q.—You say you gave $120 at one time. How much was it you gave at the other time? A.—There was a voluntary contribution at one time and I think I gave $5 or $10.

The chief clerk of the land office gave the following testimony at the same time:

Q.—Did you assist in collecting in 1856-'58? A.—I did, with my division.

Q.—By whose direction? A.—We I was requested—I was not directed to do so—to carry the list around in my division, that is to collect it.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Mr. Hendricks, I believe, who was then commissioner. It was a request.

Before many civil service reformers think of voting for Mr. Hendricks it will be well to examine his record carefully. Certainly there is nothing in his life to warrant any assumption that he will be a friend of administrative reform if elected.

PERSONAL.

P. T. Barnum was 74 years old on July 5.

The Rev. Joseph Cook calls himself a pancommonist on a tariff.

President Arthur will visit Newport the latter part of this month.

Mr. Barnum has promised to give Jumbo's skeleton to Tufts college.

Vanderbilt's household expenses are reported to be about $250,000 a year.

Senator Garland is regarded as the best lawyer in the senate next to Senator Edmunds.

Francis Murphy will be the leader at a big temperance meeting at Morrisville, Vt., during August.

Charles Francis Adams, jr., has bought a site for a summer house at Isle au Haut, far out from the coast of Maine.

Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, of San Francisco, has offered to present to the city of Boston a fountain to be placed in the common.

It is said that Patti once declined an offer of marriage from Brigham Young. He wanted her to sing the birds to sleep.

The Prince of Battenberg was excluded from the table of his wife at St. Petersburg a few days ago because he was not of royal birth.

General Rosecrans says that Cleveland was not the choice of the people because he represents the capitalists and not the laboring men.

Columbus Delano, once secretary of the interior, and Mrs. Delano are about to celebrate their golden wedding at their home in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

It is a singular coincidence that the funeral of Benjamin Harrison occurred on the eighty-second anniversary of his father's duel with Aaron Burr.

Major Couzins, recently appointed United States marshal for the district of St. Louis, is the father of Miss Phœbe Couzins, the well-known lawyer.

Mr. P. J. Keary, who bought the house at Jordanville, N. Y., in which Edgar A. Poe lived, says he will not destroy it, if it can be preserved as an historical heirloom.

Ex-United States Treasurer Spinner is now living in Jacksonville, Fla. He is 92 years old, hale and hearty. He spends the greater part of his time fishing and gathering shells.

Mrs. Garfield lately spent two or three days in Farmington, Conn., arranging for the admission of Miss Mollie Garfield into Miss Porter's well-known school in that pretty village.

The Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, temporary chairman of the republican national convention, will be the orator at the emancipation celebration to be held by the colored citizens of New York at Lockport on August 12.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll is taking a trip over the Northern Pacific railroad with his family and will visit Puget sound and then go south to New Mexico to his log cabin for the summer vacation.

Gye, who will have the management of the New York Metropolitan opera house next season, is to receive £600 weekly. Mme. Albanese receives £300 nightly. Gye has engaged Fursch-Madi and Trebelli, and is negotiating with a number of other well-known artists.

A recent cablegram from London says the committee engaged in revising the Old Testament have finished their labors, and after submission to the convocation the Testament will be issued to the public. Twelve of the twenty-seven members have died during the revision.

The Prince of Wales is still being worried by the queen whenever he tries to amuse himself. His first great sorrow was being barred out of the theatre, and recently he was hurried up from Newmarket by a summons to a luncheon at Windsor, and the latest decree is that he shall not go to any dinner where more than fourteen guests are present.

Farmer Lake.

Serene and sweet and smiling as a brier
Nestles Palmer Lake on the green divide:
The hills around it, the blue sky above,
The summer sunshine bathing its love;
Fair as the looks that lie in Scotia's eyes,
Worthy the praise that comes from poet's lips,
Its sparkling waters in the sunshine gleam
Full of the glamour of the sweetest cream.

Toward the sunset, in the green defile,
The pine trees rustle and the wild flowers smile;
The crystal waters of the creek flow by,
White as the snows that on the mountains lie;
Within the shadow bits of sunshine rest
Like diamonds gleaming from an amber nest;
Wild roses blush at kisses given by bees
And black birds twitter underneath the trees.

The waters ripple to the lake's green shore,
Timing the dipping of the boatman's oar;
The fountain listens in the sun's warm beams,
The white spray falling down in rainbow streams;
The air is full of melody and sound,
Voices float out as if from fairy ground,
And all our thoughts to happy fancies run
Under the languor of the summer sun.

Oh, lake of beauty, gem of sweet content
On the headwaters of the Monument;
The hills that hide thee, and each bosky dell
That nestles near thee, but one story tell;
To those who love fair Nature when she waits
And smiles a welcome at the open gates,
When Pleasure stands to lead to leaf-robed nooks
And sweet delights we cannot find in books.

W. S. PARKER.

July 21, 1886.

Forestry in Colorado.

BY EDGAR T. ENSIGN.

I.

If one thing more than another is prayed for by the average Coloradoan it is rain—more moisture. Although a rainy region could not possibly represent the oxygen'd glories of Colorado, it is conceived that the majority of the people of the state would prefer less aridity of climate.

Thoughtful persons, in many parts of the country, are alarmed at the rapid destruction of our forests, and predict from that cause the gradual disappearance of springs and running streams, and other calamities. It is also believed that the wasteful use of our growing timber, in connection with forest fires, is causing great and irreparable loss. Furthermore, it is contended by competent authority that not only the material, but the physical well-being of our people is likely to suffer from the same causes. Many residents of this state can testify that already the reckless denudation of forests from the mountains has caused the cessation of flowing springs and rivulets, and that the latter, stopped by no considerable obstruction, to rapidly descending snows and rain.

These evils are becoming more manifest, but our present laws seem to afford no adequate remedy. The matter is one which vitally concerns us—even the present generation, and shall we longer refrain from action? When a community is to be stimulated to action upon a given subject, it must be furnished with some data; therefore the writer asks in this connection, correspondence and co-operation from persons in different sections of the state. A movement of this kind must have a beginning, and the one who writes these lines trusts that others, more able, will supplement his efforts.

With a view to the publication of articles bearing upon this question, the writer will be glad to receive letters from different localities in the state touching the following points, or others relative to the general subject:

1. The influence of forests and their undergrowth upon the sources of water supply.

2. The presence of groves, trees, shrubbery, etc., as affecting rainfall.

3. Mountain forests and their undergrowth as preventives of landslides, snow slides, floods, etc.

4. The approximate number of acres of forest originally contained in the county or district of the observer and the number of acres at the present time.

5. Agencies which have diminished the forest area, including fire, lumber, mining, manufacture of charcoal, settlement, etc. The proportion chargeable to each.

6. The co-operative measures, if any, which it may be expedient to undertake in aid of the object named.

7. The legislation, if any, needed in the premises.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

De Witt Talmage.

DENVER, July 24.—Prof. W. De Witt was before the United States circuit court to-day and counsel, M. V. Wachtel, for the prisoner and District Attorney Keezer and Z. O. Wolcott for the people, argued a motion for a new trial. Judge Elliott overruled the motion and sentenced the prisoner to ten years in the penitentiary.

THE BIBLE TO VOTE.

Notes and Comments.

A movement of much promise is on foot in the shape of an inter-ecclesiastical congress. A meeting was held June 28, at Pittsfield, Mass., in which the movement received the cordial indorsement of such representative men as Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island; Professor Weeks, of Union College, New York; President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst; and the first steps were taken toward the organization of such a congress by the formal statement of the name and objects of the proposed organization, in the following form—a model of brevity:

"I. The name of the new organization shall be The American Congress of Churches.

"II. The object of this congress shall be to promote Christian union, and to advance the kingdom of God by a free discussion of the great religious, moral and social questions of the time.

"III. The congress shall assemble at intervals of two years."

A committee was organized to act as a committee of management, consisting of the signers to the original call, representing the different churches at Pittsfield, Mass., where the movement originated, with the addition of the Hon. Austin Dewey, of St. James' episcopal church of Great Barrington, Mass., and Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn. This committee of eight was authorized to enlarge their members to twenty-five. It was voted to hold the first congress at New Haven, Conn., in May, 1885, if possible. This movement toward catholicity, not within sectarian lines nor in disregard of sectarian lines, but above them, has already reached proportions which give assurance of successful achievement.

The Christian Union for July 10 contains an admirable baccalaureate address by President Bascom of the University of Wisconsin, on the new theology. Our space forbids anything more than the briefest summary.

He names the following characteristics of the new theology: The centralization of reason and revelation; the centralization of morality and religion; the centralization of the natural and supernatural. Their points are explained with great suggestiveness and power. We commend the sermon to all our readers who desire to know what the much talked of new theology is.

The Bishop of Melbourne and the clergy cooperating with him are arousing a great deal of interest in the White Cross Army. They recognize fully that the promotion of social purity rests upon individual effort and individual influence; that the only way to lessen immorality is by personal influence and personal example. They establish the same standard of honor and purity among men that is imposed upon women. The promoters of the movement urge especially on mothers and wives to resolutely set their faces against and ostracize the "gay" young men of their acquaintance. Let every pure woman have it understood that no man of impure life can find an entrance into her home, or be counted on her list of acquaintances.

In missionary fields the first few converts are made commonly with great difficulty. But when a few have been gathered the work is apt to go forward with marked acceleration of increase. An address lately delivered by Rev. B. C. Henry, a Presbyterian missionary in Canton, strikingly illustrates this hopeful fact.

The Rev. B. C. Henry, a member of the board of missionaries of Canton, China, delivered an address in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, on the evening of June 29. Mr. Henry's subject was "The Moving Force of Christianity in the World." He summed up the results of the work of missionaries in China as follows: "During the first ten years in which Christianity was preached in China, there was in Canton one convert. During the second ten years there were less than ten converts. During the third ten years there were over 100, and during the last ten years there were more than 700 converts. The ratio of the work of the other five missionaries is the same, making at present in Canton about 3,000 converts in all. There are sixteen chapels there, where the Gospel is preached daily. There are forty schools in connection with the mission, and their influence is great and widespread. The most important of the schools are the boarding school for girls and the training school for women. Nine-tenths of the girls who attend the school become Christian even in the face of the most intense persecution. Every girl who graduates can recite by heart the Bible from Matthew to Revelation, and in last year's class there were six graduates who could repeat in addition Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, Proverbs and Isaiah. In the training school women are received from the age of forty; and one entered at the age of seventy-eight. From this class came the Bible teachers." There is also a hospital connected with the mission at Canton, and from 16,000 to 24,000 patients are treated there annually, and during the thirty years in which it has been established 800,000 patients have been received. Mr. Henry then went on to show that the Chinese were about to throw off the chains of conservatism that had so long bound them, and spoke of the necessity of an educated ministry, because if the Chinese should receive scientific truth from atheistic teachers their reconversion would be impossible. There are at present 25,000 converts to Christianity in China, which is nothing to the myriads yet to be reached, said Mr. Henry, and concluded his address by an eloquent plea for help in the missionary work.

The enormous proportions which personal wealth is assuming in the United States appears in the fact that the private property of one man has been lately scheduled as upward of three hundred millions, a sum greater than the assessed valuation of twenty-one different states. It is becoming a serious moral and social question whether the state should not set some limit to such aggregations of money in one man's possession.

The delegates of the Cumberland Presbyterian church were received as members of the Pan-Presbyterian council at Belfast, north against the opposition of our Presbyterian church south. Another triumph of Christian fraternity.

Prohibition Convention.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—The number of visitors to Lafayette hall has grown so large by 8:30 this morning, July 24, in notes before the time appointed for calling the prohibition home convention to order, that Mayor Dilworth, of Pittsburg, chairman of the committee of arrangements, found it necessary to request a further adjournment to leave the floor. This was good-naturedly complied with without a second invitation, an incident which was illustrative of the transaction of all preliminaries. Kindly feeling and unity of aim were apparent everywhere.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a lively caucus this morning and decided to present the name of Hon. John Bascom for the presidential nomination and stand by him as long as there was a possibility of his getting it.

The convention was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock by Gideon T. Stewart, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston. The call of the convention was then read. An address of welcome was delivered by C. L. Rose, of Pittsburg. He described it as a very great honor and pleasant duty. Never did a party more justly plead for help than this one. The demands of the age could not be met without a prohibition party. This was the only political party that offered to the women of the nation equality with men in managing the affairs of the government. Every nation was interested in the work of the convention, and when it came to choose a candidate for the presidency he should be one whose labors have richly blessed the cause of prohibition. Gideon T. Stewart, chairman of the national committee, responded in behalf of the convention. W. Stewart then delivered the opening address. One of the most dangerous forms of compromise with the liquor question was that of "local prohibition" or "local option." National crime organized and in control of the government demanded national prohibition by a party formed for the purpose. An attempt to reform the national government and to abolish a ruling national crime by merely changing the laws and constitutions of the states was as vain as to expect a revolution of the sea by the mere winds that turn its waves. Temporary organization was effected in the choice of William Daniel, of Maryland, as chairman and Mrs. Woodbridge, president of the Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Charles Carter, of Washington, D. C., as secretary.

The secretary made a report of the number of delegates from the various states, five hundred in all, and a committee on credentials was appointed. The convention then at 1:30 took a recess until 3 p.m.

The afternoon session was opened by singing a campaign song to the air of John Brown. Then after prayer the secretary reported the following representation in the convention: Alabama 2, California 23, Connecticut 2, Illinois 45, Maine 3, Kansas 17, Kentucky 6, Michigan 56, Nebraska 3, Dakota 1, Ohio 34, New Jersey 18, Maryland 16, New York 75, Missouri 10, Tennessee 12, Texas 10, Pennsylvania 53, Wisconsin 53; total 446. Telegrams encouraging the convention in its work from various parts of the country were read and applauded. W. C. A. Blanchard, of Illinois, representing the prohibition party of Chicago, addressed the convention. Some remarks of his gave offense to delegates from Wisconsin and other states, and there was a general call to proceed with business. Mr. Blanchard had therefore to make an abrupt close to his speech.

Miss Willard, president of the Woman's Temperance union, appeared in the convention to present at this time a memorial prepared by the union, and it was read by the secretary. It asserts that the homes of America, which are places of patriotism, purity and happiness, have no enemy so relentless as the American saloon. Therefore, as citizens of the United States, irrespective of sex or religion, but having deeply at heart the protection of our homes, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition you to advocate and adopt such measures as are requisite to the end that the prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages may become an integral part of the national constitution, and that your party candidate shall be by character and outspoken pledge committed to a national constitutional prohibitory amendment. A vote of thanks was given by the convention to the Woman's Christian Temperance union with accompanying cheers.

An appropriate selection was next recited "on the use of the ballot" with much ability and effect by Miss Carrie Mosher, of Baltimore.

After some further delay the report of the committee on credentials was presented, showing that there were 31 states and territories represented by 576 delegates and that there were actually present 461 delegates. A resolution accompanied the report to the effect that delegates be authorized to cast the full vote of the states they represent. The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted, after a long discussion, in which its opponents represented the unfairness of permitting one or a few men from a state to cast the votes to which the state is entitled under the call, while the chairman of the committee on credentials explained and defended the principle on which it is based.

There was so much noise and disorder that a delegate suggested that they would become a democratic convention before long. An excited and angry delegate made a suggestion rather uncomplimentary to the temporary chairman that the committee on permanent organization should be selected a chairman for the convention and somebody to preside who is acquainted with parliamentary rules and who has the voice and ability to keep silence.

In the midst of much confusion and turmoil the roll of states was called for the nomination of committees on permanent organization and resolutions.

The convention by a rising vote and with much enthusiasm endorsed the views and principles expressed in the memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union presented to-day. It was proposed to couple with it a woman's suffrage plank, but at the suggestion of Mrs. Woodbridge, secretary, that part of the motion was withdrawn.

Several resolutions were presented and referred to the committee on resolutions, among them a proposition for a constitutional amendment removing the disfranchisement of sex which now limits the franchise, and one to drop the name of "home protection," and declaring the name of the party to be "the national prohibition party."

The evening session was prefaced by singing various hymns and campaign melodies, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Warner, of New York, that the same divine help which had led to deliverance of the slave from slavery would also lead to his deliverance from rum.

The permanent organization was then announced with Professor Samuel Dickey, of Morgan, as president, and a large number of vice-presidents, among them several ladies and General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, was appointed to conduct Mr. Dickey to the chair.

Prof. Dickey in taking the chair expressed appreciation of the high honor done him. They were here for work, not for words. There was no hope to be placed in the political parties. This prohibition party stood committed to the interests of independent political action. Cheers. Their object was to found and to build up from its foundation an intelligent body of voters whose political thought would be the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. To that work they were pledged and by that work they expected to stand. With the power of the general government in the hands it would be wielded wisely and well, and the nation would be redeemed from the curse of the rum power. The committee on rules made a report which was adopted, fixing the hours of the convention from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 6, adopting not to preclude the adoption of the platform. It was decided that it would require a majority of the votes cast to nominate candidates. The roll of states was then called for nominations, one member from each for a committee on finance and two members for the national executive committee.

Various propositions were submitted and referred to the committee on resolutions. The convention then, at 10 o'clock, adjourned till 9 to-morrow morning.

California Republicans.

SACRAMENTO, July 24.—The state republican convention was called to order at three this afternoon by D. J. Cornwall, chairman of the state central committee. V. A. Estee was unanimously elected temporary chairman. For congressman the first district nominated A. L. Carothers; the second nominated A. A. Sargent but await his reply; 4th, W. W. Morrow; 5th, C. N. Felton; 6th, L. A. Marshall. Six presidential electors from congressional districts and two at large have been selected. The platform is not yet presented, but it will affirm the principles of the national republican platform; several district delegations having adopted resolutions to make the national one the platform of the state. It will favor protective tariff on wine, raisins, and hops; restoration of the wool tariff of '67; declares strongly in favor of protective tariff; denounces railroad discrimination. The democratic candidate for the presidency is denounced as a monopolist. It approves Blaine's attitude on the Chinese question and favors pensioning of Mexican war veterans.

Democratic National Committee

NEW YORK, July 24.—There was the usual bustle attending the gathering of a national committee in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel from an early hour this morning until the hour for assembling of the democratic committee. Earnest discussion of the situation was carried on by little knots of committeemen, and a general feeling of confidence marked the statements of delegates. There seemed to be a universal expression in favor of the re-election of Barnum as chairman of the committee. Senator Wallace and William Scott of Pennsylvania, Wm. C. Whitney and Daniel Manning have declined to stand. At 11:45 a. m. the committee were called to order by Senator Gorman of Maryland, Barnum having been suddenly called away last evening by legal engagements. The session was executive, a reporters being excluded. Senator Gorman was at once elected temporary chairman and Mr. Prince temporary secretary. E. O. Thompson, of New York, made a motion seconded by W. W. Armstrong, of Ohio, that Wm. L. Barnum be elected permanent chairman of the committee. This was done by acclamation. By unanimous vote Prince was re-elected secretary. Among others present was S. S. Cox, although not a member of the committee. F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina, introduced the following

Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the permanent and temporary chairmen of this committee shall be members, shall be appointed to consider and report at the next meeting a plan for organization of the convention for the work of the canvass and report at the next meeting of the national committee.

After discussion on the necessity of a thorough and systematic canvass the resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed: Barnum, Gorman, Dawson, Smalley, Kelley, Miller and Vilas. Adjourned to meet at Albany Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The committee of seven appointed at the meeting of the democratic national committee to consider a plan for organizing the national committee for campaign work met after the national committee had adjourned, and all members or proxies were present. A general discussion took place and conference with the congressional committee held. It was decided that the national committee should attend to national affairs especially, and that the congressional committee should look after elections in congressional districts. It was estimated there were 78 congressional districts that are confessedly close and to these the congressional convention should give their particular attention. Representatives Stevens of New York, Murphy of Iowa, and Rosecrans of California were appointed the standing committee of the congressional body to work with the national committee. The headquarters of the congressional committee will be in Washington.

Freight Rates.

DENVER, July 24.—The Colorado pool meeting which has been in session here for the past two days came to a temporary agreement to-day. The rate established is as follows: First-class $2.00 per hundred; second, $1.70; third, $1.40; fourth, $1.15; fifth, $1; class A, $1; B, 75 cents; C, 65 cents; D, 50 cents. This rate is to go into effect August 1st, to continue until December 31st, unless before that time a thorough organization is made and regular rates made.

A Pair of Accidents.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—This evening Wm. Donaldson shot and fatally hurt his sweetheart. The shooting took place in a vacant house next door to Miss Stifins' home. Donaldson claims it was accidental and the girl refuses to talk.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—A colored porter of the Wabash railroad known as Neal Belt or Nelson Neal shot and killed his mistress, Nellie Clayden, in a fit of jealousy this afternoon. His story is that she drew a razor on him and he shot her accidentally. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

The Maine Statesman Accepts the Nomination.

A Powerful Exposition of Republican Principles.

Practical View of the Tariff—The Labor Question.

Phenomenal Prosperity Under the Present System.

An Argument in Favor of His Foreign Policy.

THE LETTER.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, July 15, 1884.

The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—In accepting the nomination for the presidency, tendered me by the republican national convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest, questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably, for a long series of years. In enumerating the issues upon which the republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the republicans when they came into power in 1861 was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the democratic party in congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the house of representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted; never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years or which may hereafter become necessary the republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry; while our opponents insist upon a revision which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration. In the census of 1850, an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree unsuccessful, partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation. The returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the states for purposes of assessment, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property. In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness, the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the states and territories, excluding slaves, amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars ($14,000,000,000). This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonists landed in 1607, down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years. After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars ($44,000,000,000). This great result was attained notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent, showing a vastly enhanced per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) had been added during these 20 years to the permanent wealth of the nation. These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of 20 years make an average gain to its wealth of $25,000,000,000 per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the republican party to power. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people. Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus; but they should not forget that the law was given for a specific purpose, to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. Not a dollar has been wasted and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged, is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors, and their families, an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade, an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly, but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860; but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased; indeed, at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States, divided with approximate equality between exports and imports, reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars ($24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce was largely in our favor but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America elsewhere referred to had been more wisely adjusted. It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860, we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the declaration of independence, 1776, down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars ($9,000,000,000). On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars ($12,000,000,000), the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade, when under its influence we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details when analyzed correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing the fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years wealth has not been acquired in one section, or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural states have seen even more rapid progress than the manufacturing states. The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth, between eight and nine hundred millions each, and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the leading agricultural states of the west have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the south, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860 exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the beneficial impulse of a home market and they see that the financial and revenue system enacted since the republican party came into power has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is the chief cereal export, they have sold in the average of the years since the close of the war three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the increase of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them, and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home, give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our 38 states and 9 territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or governmental interference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles, almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to a minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the republican party. Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount, requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the statistical bureau of the treasury department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade, at once the creation and the heritage of the American people, that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe; countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade, from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The effect upon the mechanics and laborers of a policy of this kind would be disastrous to mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessity of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country, it would produce a conflict between the poor and rich, and the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China and may be called upon to protect against a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer is injurious to all parties, not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made the universal, but just, weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor, not to degrade it. As a substitute for the industrial system which under republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue, a policy whose end must be harm to our manufacturers and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of abundant harvests; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last 20 years, and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the 20 years to come.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic developments. We are at peace with the world; at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in a conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power wants to attack the United States. With the nations of the western hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that for the future international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted with impartial arbitration, and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration, and it should in my judgment be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the nations beyond the sea and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of arbitration. The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish-American states has been most happy and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as secretary of state in 1881 to quiet apprehension in the republic of Mexico by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that there is not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional, it is more, it separates a Spanish-American from a Saxon-American, it divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality. We seek the conquests of peace; we desire to extend our commerce and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and consistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathies of the countries have been allowed to drift away from us. We should make an effort to gain their friendship. Trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the western hemisphere amounted to three hundred and fifty millions dollars, near one-fourth of our entire commerce. To those who may be disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite 50,000,000, and that in proportion to aggregate numbers we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods that they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factors, an amount which is a serious drain, bringing financial depression upon our resources of specie. Cannot this condition of trade in a great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successfully made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much; no field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense; a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement. The name of American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The republic should never accept a lesser duty. It can never assume a nobler one than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty, protection at home and protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize not without regret the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country; but the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and the northern heart alike. Can anyone doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are more marked than at any period of sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change this influence under which southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights and are adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there are occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last. The south needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the north the south needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the republican party offers. Some of the southern states have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These at least should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future. Any effort to unite the southern states upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war will summon the northern states to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle, and thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The democratic party shows itself against southern prosperity by always invoking and urging southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the instinct of patriotism in the heart of the southern youth. It revives and stimulates prejudice, it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States, under all administrations, has been honorable in one supreme test, the collection and disbursement of revenue. The record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it can be said to the honor of the American name that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers was as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle. The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. The rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller, have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment, to be based on qualification, and security of tenure, to be based on the faithful discharge of duty, are the two ends to be accomplished. Public business will be greatly aided by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments, and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from caprice of favoritism. But there should be a rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency preference to soldiers who risked their lives in the defense of the union. I entered congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. Officers in my district appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor served as a rule until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that an essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous. My observations in the department of state confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience and impressed me with a conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become therefore matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplomatic service. The people have a right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this a prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the republic. Congress is forbidden by the constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century under this guarantee Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile have worshiped God according to the dictates of their conscience; but religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of the sect strongly intrenched in one of the territories of the union and spreading rapidly into four other territories. It claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every state of the union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as a source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity. The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy, should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting a community that upholds it as a state in the union. Like others the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so; they will not do so under any necessity less pressing than that of a desperate war. One special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is fixing the relative value of silver and gold. The large use of silver as money among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement. Our government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established, a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should with proper regard to vested rights be discouraged. Ten thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when the ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evils of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many, is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our national interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation; yet the government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government to railways and to manufacturers and a small share of the capital and zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires a hope that the great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to improve the liberty of the people. Free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election honestly conducted embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to abstract the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government; he is the arch enemy of the republic; he forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am with great respect your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JAMES G. BLAINE.

State News.

DENVER, July 21.—The dead body of Dr. Ewer was found on the Burlington track six miles out to-day. Ewer was a cattle man of Montrose county, where his brother, J. E. Ewer, is engaged in the same business. Deceased came here a week ago, stopping at the Alvord house, where he has been attended by a physician for nervous troubles. Yesterday he hired a horse at a livery stable and remarked that he wanted to "get out of town." Section men saw him later riding along the track, flourishing a revolver and scattering money along the ground. The body was run over by a freight train, and it is supposed he threw himself there with suicidal intent, as he left his horse at a dairy. He belonged in Allegheny City, Pa.

A stable, four horses and two buggies belonging to Gregory, on Tremont street, burned to-day. Loss $2,000.

Late this evening George Lu[illegible], aged 63, Singer sewing machine agent in this city, was drowned at Belmont & Hanson's rink natatorium. There were between 50 and 60 boys in the pool, which is only eight feet at its greatest depth. Lu[illegible] was not missed until his body was accidentally touched by one of the men diving.

Shortly before noon to-day at 225 Twenty-third street, Mrs. A. D. Gould shot John Ferguson three times, inflicting painful though not fatal wounds. The cause of the shooting was disappointment in love. About a week ago Ferguson got married to another woman.

Nihilistic Pests.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The police of Warsaw seized 500 roubles and numerous proclamations printed in the Russian and Polish languages intended for circulation throughout the empire in event of the designs against the czar on his recent visit to Warsaw having been successful. Five tourists were arrested in Moscow in whose possession was found large sums of money, dynamite, bombs and documents. The latter showed that since the coronation of the czar Moscow has been the seat of the executive committee of the nihilists. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Warsaw. The governor general and chief of police will be removed. Newspapers say Russia and Germany propose the adoption of an international convention providing measures for the suppression of dynamite.

A Monster Labor Demonstration.

LONDON, July 21, 2.30.—The procession of trades unions and others who take part in the demonstration in favor of the franchise bill at Hyde Park this afternoon is now forming on the Thames embankment. There is an immense attendance.

3.30 p. m.—All approaches from the Strand to the embankment are thronged with thousands from all parts of the country, who cover the embankment between Charing Cross and Westminster. The best order prevails. No attempt will be made to interfere with the procession. The Prince and Princess of Wales will witness the procession from Whitehall.

LONDON, July 21.—At noon organized trades unions assembled at Sloan Square, Paddington Green, Euston Square, Islington Green, Clarkenwell Green, Finsbury Circus, The Obelisk, Black Friars, and Grosvenor Gardens and proceeded to the embankment. Political delegates wore colors. The streets and bridges across the Thames were packed and traffic is greatly impeded.

The procession moved in the following order: Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, London trades council, representatives from printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods and general clubs, liberal associations, temperance bodies and friendly societies. Each section arriving at the park marched to the platform assigned and the band played until the chairman arrived.

As the procession started from the embankment several loud explosions were heard near the government offices. The crowd were greatly frightened. Thousands made a rush towards Whitehall, believing the explosions due to dynamite. The scare ended when it was found the explosions were nothing more than a salute which the horse guards were firing in honor of the birth of the Duchess of Albany's son.

A resolution was adopted against the rejection of the franchise bill by the irresponsible and unrepresentative house of lords, expresses approval of Gladstone's action and declares the continued existence of unchecked power of impeding the popular will which the lords exercise is not conducive to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the country.

A tombstone was carried in the procession inscribed "To the memory of the house of lords, 1884." Dense masses of spectators along the road interfered with the progress of the procession. It took a full hour and a half to clear the embankment, and the end of the procession had not left parliament house when the head had entered the park. The president of the board of trade and other ministers viewed the procession. They were loudly cheered. Some bands in the procession played "Dead March in Saul." When the procession had arrived at the park speeches were made and resolutions previously prepared were submitted and adopted. There was heavy rain toward the close of the meeting.

The Duke of Cambridge, Marquis of Hartington, secretary of war, and Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, viewed the procession as it passed the war office and were cheered. People of prominence and note at various places throughout the route watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well-known tories were at the windows of the Carleton club rooms and were vigorously hissed by the passing throng. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence on Arlington street was guarded by police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying "down with the peers." Order was quickly restored, however, and no disturbance occurred while the procession was passing.

Destruction by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A Modesto, California, special says: A terrific fire raged yesterday in the southern part of San Joaquin valley. Thousands of acres of grain was destroyed. Farmers after a well organized struggle checked the flames. It started at 10 a. m. in a wheat field. The alarm was immediately telegraphed and telephoned to all available points. Two thousand men from different sections rushed to the rescue. The old-fashioned prairie way of fighting fire with fire was resorted to. At 3.30 p. m. after a desperate struggle the fire was controlled. The streets here and in Oakdale are filled with men with scorched faces and singed heads of hair. Six thousand acres of grain and several large dwellings were destroyed. Total losses are estimated at $150,000; insurance $35,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 21.—Six dwellings and a million feet of lumber in Corcoran, Richards & Co.'s lumberyard at Duboistown burned. At 2 o'clock the fire was still burning. Loss now $30,000.

Strike of Builders.

NEW YORK, July 21.—About two thousand bricklayers, three thousand laborers and two hundred hod hoisting engineers and framers struck work this morning because employers refused to grant their demands that nine hours shall constitute a day's work instead of ten. Employers who denied the request say they can get other men to take their places, and whether they can or not it will be but a few days when the men will be willing to return under the old terms. Bosses who granted nine hours think the others foolish, as they will have to yield in the end. As fast as the men struck they reported at the headquarters of their respective unions. About 35 employers allowed men to go to work on their own terms. Hugh Malone, who has charge of the erection of the new exchange, says: "The building trade is very lively. I do not think boss builders can afford to have the men go on a strike for any length of time without suffering great loss. Nearly all large builders will grant the demand."

An Important Capture.

GALVESTON, July 21.—A News Dallas special says: To-day in the Trinity river bottom officers succeeded in capturing Robert, alias "Sonny," Moseley, William Moseley and James Gilland, alias Briggs, notorious horse thieves. They have been operating in northern and western Texas and Indian territory for the past two years and have been constantly pursued by officers. At the time of arrest they had a contract to deliver one hundred horses to a party in Louisiana. This led to the arrest. Robert Moseley, chief of the gang, is 24 years old, has been engaged in horse stealing for 12 years and is one of the most daring in the southwest.

The Arctic Heroes.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 21.—The collier of the Greeley relief expedition, the Loch Garry, left for New York. She takes the mail of the Greeley expedition survivors. Greeley's strength is steadily increasing. He continues to be feted and banqueted by leading citizens of St. John's. Fredericks, Connell, Long, Brainerd and Biederbeck are progressing amazingly. The Alert will be dispatched 48 hours in advance of the Thetis and Bear, so the squadron may reach New York simultaneously.

Killed by an Officer.

CHICAGO, July 21.—William Spies, son of the editor of the Arbiter Zeitung, 20 years old, attempted with the aid of two companions to rescue a man whom Police Officer [illegible] had under arrest. They assaulted the officer and he finally drew a revolver and fired, wounding Spies. The latter died this afternoon.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From Friday's Daily.

MANITOU MENTION.

Prominent Arrivals Other Notes of Interest.

Mr and Mrs. B . .e and, who were married at the Grace Greenwood cottage last year, are at the Mansion house

The firemen's benefit took place last evening at the Park skating rink The principal attraction was a race between the members of the two companies

Yesterday evening a horse attached to a carriage containing two ladies and a gentleman became frightened when opposite the soda spring and backed over the sidewalk and down the bank, overturned the vehicle and spilled the occupants in the street. The horse then started to run but was stopped before he hurt any one. With the exception of the arm of one of the ladies being hurt somewhat the occupants of the carriage escaped without injury The carriage was badly demoralized

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Barker House—Geo D Riddle Pittsburg Mrs Annie Riddle W J Barker and wife, Lizzie Armstrong, Denver W C nghram and wife, Cleveland, Ben Brown, St Louis, W D Bricker, J M Birdsell, Columbus, O, Mrs W A Scott, Omaha, J F Winkle, F W Pratt, Denver Miss L Cunnabel, Denver, Mrs J C Lockwood Walsburg.

Cliff House—J B Ainsley, Philadelphia, Mrs W J Stephenson, Miss M McGowan, Mrs George Macy, Topeka, Mrs J A Richardson and daughters, Carthage, Thomas Corlett and wife, Buffalo, N Y, Mrs O Dorrance, Mrs (?) Dorrance, Wallace, Kas, Thomas G Corlett, Buffalo G J Bentley and wife, Chicago Frank B Cole, Des Moines, Otta A Finck Devils Lake, D (?) oneca, Dunbar, (?) W (?) Omaha; M S Thompson, Albion, Neb, Smith B Thompson Gaator, O, (?) Thompson, Paulding, O, Williams, New Philadelphia, (?) Shireman, South Pueblo; O Dorrance, Wallace, Kas, Mason Gregg, wife and (?), Mr F E Gregg and wife, Miss Nettie Lampton, Mt Pleasant; Mrs Ada Espy, Lincoln, Neb, Miss Kate Oliver Espy, New York, C N Schager and family, Denver

Manitou House—Mr G Bentley and wife, Chicago Mrs O Dorrance, Ford K Dorrance, Wallace, Ks, Thos G Corlett, Buffalo C (?) ames and wife, Ks, (?) D Robinson, Bloomington, Ill, W Williams, Denver, Mrs Peyton Montgomery, maid and two children, Kansas City, C D Dorman, Mrs P (?) Clark, Mrs Perry Clark, Mrs J A Dorman, Omaha W L McIntyre, Colorado Springs, (?) Denver, Mr and Mrs M Kennedy, Colorado Springs, A S Cameron and wife, Pittsburg, Mrs S C M (?), Denver, (?) Q A Bean, Boston, Chas Wallace, Chicago; C F Weiler, Miss Weiler, St Louis, Edward Holden and wife, Cincinnati, James A Small Cincinnati, M M Small, Hamisburg, G Speed Hughes, Topeka, Kan, Fred Jack, Dayton, O, Mrs H W Wright, Detroit, Mary E Allison, Kansas City, Josephine Davis, Denver.

Mansion House—B P Humphrey, Kansas City, Jas Garvey, Kansas City, W A Cape and wife, N Y, Mrs J C Rafferty, Pittsburg, Pa, J B Fay, Chicago Miss Whitfield, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Miss Hattie Arnold, Denver; J J Seely, Denver, Chas MacGeachy, N Y, Mrs Peyton Montgomery, two children and nurse, Kansas City Mrs C D Morey and child, Denver Mr Frank P Rust, Cleveland, Miss Mamie A Gillette, Miss Alice Byram, Chicago, Leonard Dater and wife, child and nurse, Colorado Springs.

The Antlers was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday.

Mr Leonard Dater and family will spend a couple of weeks at Manitou.

Mrs W (?) ush and daughter were among the guests at The Antlers yesterday.

Mr Charles MacGeachy, business manager of Callender's minstrels, was in the city yesterday.

District Clerk Stove left for Manitou Park last night where he will rusticate for a week or two.

Passenger and Ticket Agent S K Hooper, of the Denver & Rio Grande, registered at The Antlers.

About two hundred and thirty excursionists came down from Denver over the Denver & New Orleans yesterday morning and were driven in carriages to the Garden of the Gods and Manitou

The Burlington traveling agents came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon. They took dinner at The Antlers, after which they went to Manitou where they spent the night.

Callender's colored minstrels will appear at the opera house on Monday night. There will be an entire change of programme. The old favorites, Mcintosh and Billy Kersands, are still with the organization.

Will Womack's team ran away yesterday afternoon from the planing mill on Cucharas street. They were stopped shortly afterward near the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Nevada. Very little damage was sustained.

Real estate agents report a less number of dwelling houses for rent than usual at this season of the year. They say also that more people are taking houses for a permanent residence than is customary in the summer.

Mrs. Hattie A Wilcox, wife of the son of Dr. (?) W cox of this city, died at her home in Denver on Tuesday, July 22, of cerebritis, after an illness of only five days.

County court was in session for a short time yesterday morning. In the case of Frank & Co. vs. Hooker a decision was rendered for the plaintiff. Adjournment was then taken until next Thursday, August 1st.

Company A, First Battalion cavalry, has received an invitation to join in the military parade at Denver on the occasion of the opening of the exposition September 1st. They have not as yet determined whether to go or not.

It has been suggested that some steps should be taken to stock the Fountain, particularly that portion of it running through the pass. Trout abound in other streams in this locality but they have been pretty well caught out of the Fountain.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado College the highest temperature yesterday was 85°; the lowest, 58°; the velocity of wind, 173 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 75°, and the mean barometer was 24.083 inches.

Sheriff Dana went to the northern part of the state on important official business yesterday morning.

At a meeting of Colorado Commandery of Knights Templar held at Denver the other day, it was decided to have a four days' encampment at Manitou, beginning on August second. Other commanderies in the state will be invited to participate in the encampment.

Form Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. (?) C. Newman returned from a visit to New York yesterday.

(?) B. Dorman, manager of Callender's Minstrels, was in town yesterday.

(?) B. Kenworthy, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is a guest at The Antlers.

(?) W. Cutler, of the Live Stock Journal, was a caller at the GAZETTE office yesterday.

Mr. (?)se Gates, one of the leading wool growers of the county, was in the city yesterday

Mayor J. K. Shireman of South Pueblo was in the city yesterday. His family is at Manitou.

Charles (?) Parsons of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe was registered at The Antlers last night.

(?) F. Clark, proprietor of the eating house at Palmer Lake, was in the city on a business trip yesterday.

Miss Kate Clark and Mrs. B. Ray, who have been in the city several days, leave today for Palmer Lake.

Dr. A. B. Tenney, physician in charge of the Kansas insane asylum, at Topeka, is visiting his brother, E. P. Tenney, in this city.

The reserved seat sale for Callender's minstrel festival will begin at Howbert Bros. Saturday morning. They appear Monday evening.

County court will convene this morning at 10 o'clock, when it is expected that some of the liquor cases taken from the justice's court on appeal will be disposed of.

An interesting musical and elocutionary entertainment will be given at The Antlers tonight by Misses Lowe and Bell. A (?) may expect to be well entertained.

Mr Charles MacGeachy, general manager of (?) Frohmans' attractions, arrived in the city last evening. He will visit Pike's Peak today and leave for New York this evening.

Receiver Jackson, Manager Ricker and Superintendent Chapman, of bridges and buildings, and W. W. Borst, of the Denver & Rio Grande, passed south on a special yesterday.

We learn that the county commissioners have ordered that the county road entering South Cheyenne Canon be opened to the public. Barricades to the canon will be removed

Dr. (?) D. Coombs has been obliged to relinquish his practice at Las Vegas, where he has been located for several months past on account of (?) health. He has gone to (?) Iscale, Mich., to remain a few weeks, and then go to California to try that climate.

Three herds of Texas cattle will pass through Colorado Springs going via the Pass numbering 2,500 each. These seven thousand five hundred cattle will go to northern Colorado and Wyoming.

City Attorney Bentley was confined to his home by sickness yesterday and in consequence the liquor cases against Charles Stockbridge were continued for one week to Wednesday, July the 30th.

Netta R. Smith has on exhibition at Howbert's book store a painting of the children of George Dyer of Pittsburgh, Pa., which is commanding considerable notice. Miss Smith is one of our local artists that deserves recognition, and the sketch exhibited is one of many which she may well be proud of.

A camp meeting will be held by the Free Methodists, two miles southeast of Table Rock postoffice, El Paso county, Colorado, commencing the evening of the 25th of July, to hold over two Sabbaths. A large tabernacle will be on the ground for public services. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

More mowing machines and agricultural implements are being disposed of by the El Paso county agents and dealers this year than ever before. Now that a fa(?)m is being cultivated and mown in large quantities it is apparent that machines are necessary. El Paso will eventually become one of the agricultural counties of the state.

Station Agent E. P. Black has notified us that a rate of one dollar for the round trip to parties of ten or more will be made to Palmer Lake and return from Colorado Springs. These tickets are good on all regular passenger trains to or coming from the lake. A more attractive resort than Palmer Lake cannot be found in Colorado.

The Antlers arrivals:—Miss Graves, Chicago; W. S. Van Doren and son, Pueblo; D. D. Anderson, Kansas City; J. E. Warren, Janesville, Wis; W. A. Cope and wife, N. Y.; M. J. Whitfield, Cedar Rapids; D. B. Ely, Chicago; Dr. G. S. Sunning ace, N. Y.; L. W. Cutler, Mrs. S. M. Allen, Denver; C. Wiley, San Jose, Cal.; C. F. Weiler, Miss Mamie Weiler, St. Louis; Edward Heder and wife, Cincinnati; J. L. Henry and wife, Walnut, Iowa; F. A. Krrenca(?) and wife, Omaha; J. W. Bowman, Ontario; Morris Phillips, St. Louis; L. D. Caugham and wife, Shelby, Iowa; E. L. Vanhusen and wife, Madison, Wis.; Lyman Robson and wife, Canon City; Miss Byram, Mrs. C. C. Burnes, Chicago; S. W. Patton, London; B. T. Alexander, Boston; Russell Gates, Ill.

OUT WEST.

The net earnings of the Denver South Park and Pacific railroad last year was only $48,000 against an interest account of $2.5(?)860.

A solid foot of brittle silver and galena has just been struck in the Silver Cliff mine, near Telluride, running from 500 to 1,000 ounces to the ton.

There may be something in the Breckenridge gold boom, and there may be nothing. It is not creating a great deal of excitement in Leadville.

The contract has been made with Mr. Swan to continue drilling the Greeley artesian well to the depth of 3,000 feet if a good flow is not secured at a less depth.

E. A. Buck, editor and proprietor of the New York Spirit of the Times, and also proprietor of the Gunnison News-Democrat, is visiting at Gunnison where he is largely interested in real estate.

The Las Vegas rifles are agitating the question of coming to Denver in October for the purpose of taking part in the annual drill. The citizens of that place have volunteered to furnish the uniforms of the soldiers who make the trip. The company is one of the "crack" companies of the west.

The following from the Denver Republican of yesterday will explain itself: "A pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. E. C. Hollister, No. 659 Welton street, yesterday at 8 o'clock. The happy contracting parties are Mr. Edgar Howbert, late of Colorado Springs, but now superintendent of the Bonanza Mining company at Bonanza, Colorado, and Miss Helen Hollister, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hollister. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Marshall, pastor of Trinity Memorial Chapel. The wedding was a private one, there being but one or two invited friends in addition to the relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and expensive presents. After the ceremony an elegant lunch was served, and the happy couple took the train for the mountains. In a few weeks they will take up their residence in Bonanza. But few of Mr. Howbert's friends knew what called him to Denver at this time. A morning paper of last Friday had the following personal of him: 'Edgar Howbert, a prominent Bonanza mine operator, is in Denver after some new machinery.' 'Machinery' is a new name for a beautiful and accomplished bride, but 'everything goes' in this a(?)ance."

Burning Whisky.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., July 24.—A. Overholt & Co.'s distillery burned last night with bonded warehouses and 700 barrels of whiskey. The gross value of the whiskey was $250,000, and the loss on buildings and machinery $1(?)5,000. Everything was fully insured. The heat was intense and the flames lit up the country for miles. Burning whiskey flowed down the river, twenty-five barrels were rolled away and the whiskey was dipped up by the mob; hundreds of drunken men.

Buried in a Falling Barn.

IOLA, Ks., July 24.—During a storm this afternoon at the residence of Capt. A. J. Survey, near Iola, his three boys, young men, were in the basement of a nearly completed barn. The building was blown down instantly killing the oldest and youngest, while the third is not expected to recover.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending July 23, 1884:

Avignon, Dr F F D	Keeney, Frank
Chase, C S	Lindsay, Mrs J M
Crotty, Wm	Martin, Miss L P
Daley, Chas (2)	Mott, E C
Delaney, John	Pringle, A B
Fitterleg Joseph C	Robertson, W
Flinn, Miss Flora	Rily, Sarah
Forbes, Mrs J B	Reichoot, Mrs Mary
Fowler, Cyrus R	Roe, Mrs Sarah
Gibbs, Miss Lizzie	Simpson, Wm J
Hibbard, J A	Wolf, E
Hutchinson, Jno C	Waite, F P

PACKAGES.

Clark, Silas B — Willson, Frank

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

S. L. PRICE, P. M.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—MCARTHUR—On Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, Wm. Graham to Miss Ella McArthur, the former of Vermont and the latter of Colorado Springs

DIED.

SOUTHWARD —In Colorado Springs, July 24, 1884, of peritonitis, Mr. L Southward, ex-treasurer of Jefferson county, Kansas, aged 45 years The remains were embalmed by J. B. Sarley and sent to Valley Falls, Kansas.

FOLSTER.—At Bijou creek, Colorado, July 23, 1884, of malaria, Mr. Wm. Folster, aged 45 years. Interment at Elizabeth.

STRAYED.

STRAYED.—From Colorado Springs, a bay pony branded "t" on left shoulder and mane roached. Liberal reward for its return to Martin Zimmerman, Colorado Springs. wg-26-tf

SPECIAL BUSINESS LOCAL.

A Life-Saving Present.

Mr. M. E. A(?)son, Hutchinson, Kan.: Saved his life by a simple trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, which caused him to procure a large bottle, that completely cured him, when doctors, change of climate and everything else had failed. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, severe coughs, and all throat and lung diseases, it is guaranteed to cure. Trial bottle free at F. E. Robinson's drug store. Large size, $1.00. cwt-5-ly

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by F. E. Robinson. cwt-5-ly

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson.

cwt-5-ly

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

—OF—

El Paso County, Colorado,

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, A. D., 1884.

1884.		Dr.		1884.		
Jan. 1	To warrants outstanding	$ 582 60		July 1	By warrants paid since Jan. 1st, 1884	$19,189 31
June 30	To warrants issued since January 1st, 1884, for the following purposes, viz:			" "	By warrants outstanding	497 92
	Assessment and collection of revenue	1,870 71				
	Attorneys	135 60				
	Witnesses and jurors in district court	2,535 55				
	Roads and bridges	997 76				
	Fuel	327 40				
	Gas	61 20				
	Printing, stationery, etc	697 87				
	Postage	45 00				
	Jail supplies and repairs	220 75				
	Poor house and pauper supplies	937 77				
	County physician	410 50				
	Miscellaneous supplies for offices	9 25				
	Sheriff's fees	1,662 70				
	County clerk's fees	356 34				
	Commissioners' fees	305 50				
	Coroner's fees and coroner's court	167 93				
	County superintendent schools	453 40				
	Janitors for offices	202 60				
	Constable's fees	75 05				
	Justices of the peace	12. 20				
	Witnesses in justice of peace court	82 00				
	County judge	29 85				
	Office building, vault doors, etc.	4,981 00				
	Work on tax book	100 00				
	Telephones	38 00				
	Elections	146 26				
	Stenographer district court	270 00				
	Repairs at sheriff's house and offices	15 25				
	Clerk district court	861 30				
	Rent chambers	162 00				
	Water rentals	53 00				
	Plumbing	37 80				
	Water commissioner	30 00				
	Clock for poor house	6 00				
	Janitors district court	58 00				
	Bailiffs district court	40 00				
	District attorney	649 71				
			$19,687 23			$19,687 23

EL PASO COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMON COUNTY FUND.

1884.				1884.			
Jan. 1	To county fund on hand		$ 6,5 5 58	June 30	By warrants paid since Jan. 1st, 1884		$19,189 31
"	" delinquent taxes,	1877	458 57		" taxes declared unavailable year 1887		1,458 57
"	" " "	1878	1,492 51		" erroneous assessments	1883	96
"	" " "	1879	332 46		" delinquent taxes	1878	450 43
"	" " "	1880	877 2		" " "	1879	321 31
"	" " "	1881	655 98		" " "	1880	565
"	" " "	1882	371 89		" " "	1881	645 58
"	" " "	1883	13,830 98		" " "	1882	319 00
"	" additional assessment	1882	1 36		" " "	1883	1,923 26
"	" " "	1883	1. 83		" balance cash on hand		2,999 09
"	" stationery sold		14 60				
"	" proceeds of Chaffee county warrants sold		1,478 62				
"	" freight on vault doors returned		0 90				
"	" received from district clerk		31 05				
"	" " " Elbert county for care pauper		75 70				
"	" received on Logan bond forfeited		400 00				
"	" " " George Faylor bond forfeited		300 00				
"	" " for liquor license		75 00				
"	" " for taxes heretofore declared unavailable since collected		28 45				
"	" received for interest collected		1,148 78				
"	" road tax collected		70 64				
"	" special tax collected		5 35				
"	" hall rent collected		15 00				
			$29,202 46				$29,202 46

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, E. L. Eaton, county clerk in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the accounts above named, in El Paso county, Colorado, on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1884, and of county warrants issued and paid during the preceding half year.

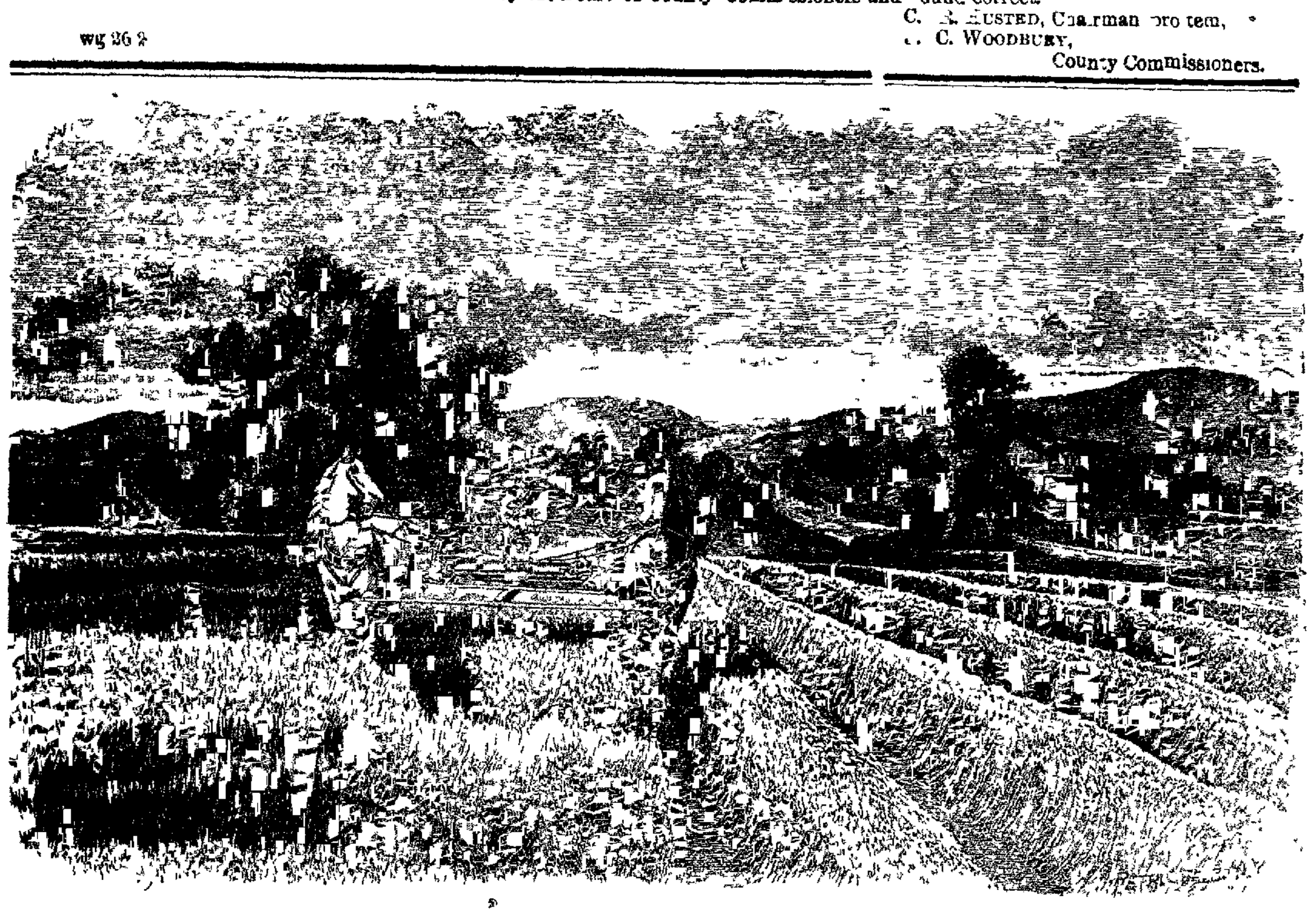
[SEAL.] Given under my hand and official seal this 23rd day of July, A. D., 1884.

E. L. EATON, County Clerk.

The foregoing statement has been examined by the Board of County Commissioners and found correct.

C. B. HUSTED, Chairman pro tem,
L. C. WOODBURY,
County Commissioners.

wg 26 2



THE EUREKA MOWER.

wf-12-tf

C. E. Durkee, Agent, - Colorado Springs, Colo.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$15 REWARD—Bay mare pony; branded L. C. on left shoulder, also a peculiar brand on hip. Good mane and tail, about seven years old. Above reward on application to Rev. A. W. Arundel, Colorado Springs. wg-23-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—25 choice grade heifers, bred to pedigree short horn bulls, about one-third have calves, ages two and three. Apply to G. S. Barnes. g-23-tf

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of George F. Miller, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1884, being one of the regular days of the August term of the county court, of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Jerome F. Summer, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 12th, 1884.

JEROME F. SUMMER,
Executor of the estate of George F. Miller, deceased.

W2-(?)

CLIFFORD & JONES

(Successors to T. F. Clifford)

West Huerfano St.,

General Blacksmithing

and Horse Shoeing

Agents for

Walter A. Wood Mowers, Bain Wagons

And Agricultural Implements.

m-30-ly

Young Men Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

cwb-5-ly

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

At the Gazette Office.

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

THE GAZETTE OFFICE

From Saturday's Daily.

... E. Se domicile spent yesterday in Pueblo.

Judge ... C. Helm, of the supreme court was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Kirkwood returned from his trip to Denver and Central yesterday.

Mr. W. C. Slawson, of the railway mail service at Pueblo, was in attendance at the opera last night.

The Denver & Rio Grande pay car was at the station yesterday distributing cash among the employes here.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. H. Ferguson and W. A. Adams.

Mrs. John Shireman and friends came up from Pueblo yesterday, and will sojourn for a short time at Manitou.

Billy Nolan, one of the oldest conductors on the A. T. & S. F., passed through the city on his way to Denver, yesterday.

Mr. Taylor, business agent for Callender's minstrels, arrived in the city last evening, and is quartered at The Antlers hotel.

President Lovejoy, D. H. Moffatt and W. S. Cheesman passed through the city yesterday on the way from Twin Lakes.

Messrs. J. G. Wells and E. E. Brunson, traveling auditors of the Denver & Rio Grande, were registered at The Antlers last night.

Mr. Ed Bliss, formerly clerk at The Antlers, now Pullman car conductor on the Santa Fe, was in the city for a few hours yesterday calling on friends.

According to observations taken at Colorado College yesterday by Prof. Loud, the mean temperature was 70.4 degrees; maximum, 79.5 degrees; minimum, 56.5 degrees. Velocity of the wind for the past 24 hours, 219 miles.

Mr. James A. Curran, general manager of the Colorado Advertising Co., with headquarters at Denver, called at the GAZETTE office yesterday.

The grand lodge Knights of Honor for the state of Colorado, will meet at Colorado Springs on the 19th of August. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the delegates.

The Stockbridge and Burnham liquor cases which were set for trial yesterday and to-day, have been continued until next Wednesday. These cases have been brought under the ordinance passed in 1876, and revised in 1878.

D. S. Fairley, the furniture man, yesterday rented an additional store on Huerfano street for two years, which is necessary to store his immense stock of furniture, crockery, &c. Mr. Fairley has proven what low prices and fair dealings will do for a business house, and the securing of additional store room is evidence of appreciative patrons.

Dr. W. D. Marlow received a few days since notice from the post office department at Washington, D. C., that he was entitled to the sum of $300 salary as postmaster at Princeton, Kentucky. This sum is due the doctor under an act of congress increasing the pay of postmasters from 1864 to 187-. Blanks necessary to procure that amount were sent to the doctor and after being properly filled out were returned to Washington and the doctor is expecting to receive the money in a few days.

Mr. W. E. Pabor, secretary of the Colorado Press association, was a caller at the GAZETTE sanctum yesterday. He is general manager of the Fruita Town and Land company, Grand River Ditch company and numerous other enterprises in western Colorado. Mr. Pabor seemed to manifest considerable surprise at the many changes that had taken place in Colorado Springs since his last visit here. He, it will be remembered, helped lay out the town site in 1871 and is thoroughly well acquainted with its early history.

Arrivals at The Antlers—E. W. Edwards, Fish Creek; ... A. Courter and wife, Pueblo; Miss ... T. Atwood, Yorkville, ...; B. W. Wischart, J. O. Richard, D. S. Wood, Denver; J. S. Kenworthy, Topeka; Fay Templeton, Alice Vaill, Harry Brown, ... E. Allen, New York; ... E. Tucker, E. E. Brunsin, Denver; J. Sawyer and wife, Prairie du Chiene; E. C. Packard, W. B. Hamblin, Denver; W. C. Slawson, New York; ... Wm. Forney and wife, ... G. Wells, John ... Jerome, George E. Crosby, John J. Smythe, Denver; A. Storrs, Bath, Eng.; ... B. Ripley, wife and two children, B. Brown, E. Livermore, St. Louis; Mrs. Goodrich, Tayorville, ...; C. M. Fisher, Boston; A. G. Fisher, ... A. Hulbut and wife, W. S. Noyes, E. W. Mlex, C. E. Mlex, Chicago; A. B. Marens and family, M. Brewer, Leavenworth; G. ... Whitehead, Rocky Mountain News; Charles Meekee, Coolidge, Kas.

MANITOU MENTION.

Alfred Porter, of Philadelphia, is at the Barker hotel.

Mrs. C. M. Ames, of Boston, is registered at the Barker hotel.

... F. Dewey, of Brooklyn, New York, is registered at the Cliff house.

Dr. C. W. Williams, a prominent physician of Chicago, is registered at the Barker hotel.

Ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is at the Mansion, and expects to remain through the warm weather.

Mrs. S. T. Smith, wife of S. T. Smith, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, is at the Manitou house.

A special train will be run to-night to the performance given by the Fay Templeton opera company. It will leave the depot at 7.30, and return immediately after the close of the performance.

One of the coolest and pleasantest places for picnics ... at ... Park ... is the end of the extension of the wagon road from the Iron Springs. The Iron Springs company has put up swings, seats, etc., and intends to use it for the principal picnic grounds.

The promenade concert at the Barker hotel last evening, was a very pleasant affair. Diebold's band of five pieces furnished music. Mrs. ReQua, of Chicago, and Colonel Merritt, of Montgomery, Alabama, gave recitations, which were greatly enjoyed by the guests of the house. Miss Ringen, of St. Louis, sang and performed selections on the piano.

The three mile race at the Manitou rink last night for a prize of $25, proved to be one of the most interesting events that has occurred since the rink opened to the public. There were four contestants: Shaw, of Pueblo; Kitner, of Chicago; Cummings, of Kansas City, and Johnson of this city. For the first two miles they all kept well together, but in the last mile Cummings pushed to the front, winning the race and the prize. There will be a five mile race this evening at the same place, between Cummings and Shaw, for a gold medal and purse of $35, which will be closely contested.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Cliff House—W S Warren, Mrs C Phillips, Kansas City; J H Rice, Colorado Springs; ... F Dewey, Brooklyn; Chas B Ott, Wheeling, W Va; F B South and wife, Nebraska City; ... B Thayer, Denver; ... Stein and wife, Carrie Stein, Lottie Stein, Ironton, Mo; Mrs Ewing ... and family, St Louis; G H Lawson and wife, Kansas; S ... Webbee, Albany, N Y; Wm Clark, Colorado Springs.

Barker House—Mrs S S Strong, Springfield; S W Spratten and family, Omaha; Mrs ... 4 children and maid, St Louis; O M Fisher, Boston; A G Fisher, Chicago; B Brown, St Louis; B W Steele, Colorado Springs; A G Goddard, Baltimore; Mrs M E Bayne, Miss R S Bayne, Denver; John Gordon and wife, Boston.

Mansion House—A S Van Kinan, wife and daughter, Omaha; ... Bradley, S B Brown and wife, Chicago; D S Woods, Denver; S ... Richards, N Y; Mrs Gorham, Denver; ... A March, N Y; Mr and Mrs ... F Gillette, Chicago; Mr and Mrs ... F Rust, Cleveland.

Manitou House—Miss Drury, St Louis; S. W. Drury, Jr, St Louis; ... A Courter, Pueblo; Geo Steenman, Pa; D S Woods, Denver; Chas A Jackman, Denver; Mr and Mrs Robertson, Madison; ... Veenhusen and wife, Madison; ... Sawyer and lady, Prairie ... Cheer; ... Simmons, St Louis; ... N Forney and wife, Denver; ... Allen, New York; Mrs S T Smith, Kansas City; Mrs ... M. Odell, St Louis.

From Sunday's Daily.

Mrs. R. R. Farnum will spend two weeks in the mountains near Florissant among friends.

Mr. Ed Shropshire starts to-morrow on a vacation of several weeks, which he will spend at the east.

Yesterday's Thunderbolt from the south was about five hours late and the one from the north about one hour and a half.

Mr. A. A. Adams, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, is in the city calling on his many friends. He will remain over Sunday.

Much more rain and hail has fallen in the eastern part of the county than here. In some instances the hail storms have been so violent as to kill numbers of sheep.

The liquor case against T. H. Burnham came up in Justice Pixley's court yesterday afternoon, but there being no one present to prosecute it was dismissed at the request of the defendant.

No wonder the Mexicans became discouraged in the digging of loco weed in this county. We have it on good authority that one digger was satisfied the other day to accept 10 cents on the dollar for his certificate.

The next attraction at the opera house will be Callender's Minstrel Festival company. They have forty people and give the best minstrel entertainment of any company on the road. Billy Kersands and Tom McIntosh are the principal end men.

Yesterday morning the horses attached to Errickson's milk wagon took a run while no one was in the wagon. They brought up at the corner of Cucharas street and Nevada avenue. The top of the wagon was damaged and the tongue was also broken.

We are authorized to state that the regular Salt Lake trains will be put on to-morrow morning both ways on the same time as heretofore used. This will be good news to the residents of the cities in the western part of the state that have been cut off entirely in their communication with the outside world. Colorado Springs will also be much benefitted, for before the break occurred our hotels were well patronized by tourists on their way from the Pacific slope to the east.

Antlers arrivals—H. S. Clark, Creston, Ia.; W. M. Patton, A. St. James, Mrs. G. Lees and daughter, Milwaukee; G. E. Root, Alton, ...; ... E. Le Conte, Manitou; E. K. Hampton, Chicago; ... E. Mudge and wife, N. Y.; ... K. Johnston, Kansas City; W. W. Stewart, Chicago; E. E. Brunson, John ... Jerome, D. C. Packard, W. B. Hamblin, Henry W. Hobson, A. A. Adams, W. E. Pabor, J. H. Dickson, ... M. Griffin, Denver; Chas. B. Ott, Wheeling, W. Va.; K. ... Brenner, W. C. Mahar, Franklin Brown, South Pueblo; A. McIntyre, ranch; A. B. Harens, wife and child, Leavenworth; ... E. Duncy, Miccie Kiowa; W. J. Briggs, Philadelphia; E. L. Higgins, Chicago; ... E. Terry.

A small audience was present last night at the opera house to hear the opera Giroflé-Girofla. It was to be regretted because the Fay Templeton company presented an unusually good entertainment. It gave greater satisfaction than the opera of Friday night. Fay Templeton and George Brown were each superb in their parts. The support was fair and the choruses particularly good. The encores were frequent and enthusiastic and were a more just estimate of the quality of the entertainment than the size of the audience. Last night demonstrated the fact that a good company cannot play in this city a successful engagement of two nights ... succession ... before this.

MANITOU MENTION.

The Western Saratoga Besieged with Visitors.

A. L. Bennett, of Kansas City, is registered at the Cliff house.

S. T. Smith, superintendent of the Kansas Pacific railway, is at the Manitou house.

Mr. W. E. Merriss and mother, Mrs. M. Merriss, of Pueblo, are at the Cliff house.

Manitou was well represented at the matinee given by the Fay Templeton company yesterday.

Mrs. W. S. Decker and Miss Cora G. Decker, wife and daughter of Judge Decker, of Denver, are at the Cliff house.

Hon. E. O. Wolcott and Colonel John Atkins, of Denver, were in attendance at the hop given at the Manitou house last night.

A. Byram and wife, of Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Burns and child of the same city, are at the Manitou house and will remain through the season.

The hop given at the Manitou house last night was by far the best attended and most successful given this season at Manitou. There were about twenty-five or thirty over from Colorado Springs.

Mr. Ernest Hall and family, of Chicago, are registered at the Barker hotel and will remain all summer. Mr. Hall is a member of the firm of Randall, Hall & Co., wholesale cutlery dealers of Chicago.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Boston, president of the Union Pacific railroad, is registered at the Mansion. He is accompanied by a party of seven gentlemen, among whom is Thomas L. Kimball, general superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad. Also F. L. Ames, Oliver and E. C. Candler, of Boston, and Hugh Riddle, of Chicago, all prominent railroad men. The party came in by special train about 12 o'clock.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Mansion House—S ... Huendge and wife, N Y; Mrs. M C Jackson, Denver; Mrs M S Roes and child, St Louis; Frederick Lovejoy, D H Moffat, W S Cheesman, Geo E Crosby, ... E Tucker, E E Bronson, Denver; M ... Palmer, ... Higgins, Hugh Riddle, Chicago; G ... Richmond, Pueblo; Chas B Ott, Wheeling, W Va; Chas F Adams, ..., F L Ames, Oliver Ames, E C Candler, Boston.

Manitou House—A Byram and wife, Miss Byram, Miss Alice Byram, Master Charley Byram, nurse and child, Chicago; Mrs C C Burnes, nurse and child, Chicago; ... Meyers, ... E Stubbs, Ashland, O; ... G Rowe, Chicago; Fred ... Becker, Denver; G G Rowe, Chicago; ... B Ripley, wife and two children, Fe... E Ripley, Mrs G ... Morgan and children, St Louis; A A Adams, Denver; Wallace Smith, ... E Gerry, Chicago; S ... Smith, Kansas City; F P Sivernail, Denver.

Barker House—Mrs A E Goodrich, Taylorsville, ...; Fred Becken, Akron, Ohio; E W Mlex, C E Mlex, W S Noye, Chicago; Robert Hale, Colorado Springs; W ... Magne, York, Neb; ... W Miller, Denver; Ernest Hall, Mrs E Hall, Mrs Charles Hall, ... Lecester Hall, Grace Hall, Chicago.

Cliff House—Miss Loader, Nashville, Tenn; John B Jordan and wife, St Louis; A L Bennett, Kansas City; Mrs W S Decker, Cora G Decker, Denver; Edwin F Frost, N Y; Mrs M S Merriss, W E Merriss, Pueblo; Larry C Wersting, Colorado Springs; Mrs A Fulham, Miss Minnie Fulham, Denver.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by F. G. Rowe, real estate agent.

CITY PROPERTY.

Ferdinand Reichert to Thos Temple, lot 5, blk 256, add 1	$ 350
Thos Temple to F J Rowe, lot 5 blk 305 add 2	150
... E Drinkwater to Giles Crissey, e 90 ft of lot 30, blk 8	
... A Allen to Frederick ... Rumpf, lot 14, blk 138	

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

E J Eaton to Nancy J Piper, lots 3 and 7, blk 195	

MANITOU PROPERTY.

Colorado Springs company to Walter D Sawin, ..., blk ..., except ...	700

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, under date of July 15th say: "All eastern markets continue very quiet. The small amount selling is at our quotations, but buyers cannot at present be induced to purchase largely at these figures. Shippers therefore should not expect early returns unless the demand should improve materially. All markets are now well stocked, and the future of values will depend largely on whether these wools are to be pressed on unwilling buyers or sold as manufacturers have need for them. While the receipts so far at eastern markets have been larger than usual, yet they have lately fallen off considerably, leaving a large proportion of the clip in many sections yet in the hands of growers and local operators. Manufacturers find but little sale for goods even at low values and the late attempts to force sales by auction have shown very poor results. The money market is better supplied with funds but there is still a great lack of confidence, and the caution manifested by the banks of all the large cities shows the uneasiness that yet exists as to commercial credits."

The Antlers arrivals—... B. Orman, South Pueblo; J. L. Thomas, G. L. Partridge, St. Louis; G. W. Frisland wife, Beverly, Mass.; A. E. Frost and wife, ... E. McDowell, M. Conrad, C. ... Eaton, C. A. Jockman and wife, James McClurg, W. D. Mair, Denver; E. P. Allen and wife, ... Summington, William Lowerby, E. C. Burgie, Mrs. M. L. McKay, Miss Marion McKay, Chicago; Frank Hofman, Las Vegas Hot Springs; John W. Willard, New York; M. J. Arm, Miss Arm, Youngstown, ...; ... Parrish, Leadville; George Stenman, Penn.; E. ... Sailor and wife, Wellington, Kan.; ... C. Burgis, Chicago; James McClurg, D. D. Mair, Denver; ... F. Coy, Henry Lenon and wife, St. Louis; W. M. Dowell, Marion, Iowa; A. ... Smith and wife, city; ... C. Willing, Boston; C. D. Conant, Bloomington, Ill.; A. D. Stedman, J. H. Roberts, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Prevost, Chicago; ... Tyner and wife, Miss Tyner, C. ... Harris, Denver; ... E. Le Conte, Manitou.

... W. Gundry, cashier of the Denver & Rio Grande, accompanied by his family, ... with ... at ... Hotel de ...

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 9.35 a. m., departs 9.35 a. m.

" ... Leadville mail, arrives 11.15 a. m., departs 11.35 a. m.

" 5. Kansas City Express, arrives 2.10 p. m., departs 2.15 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.05 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

... Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrive 5.45 a. m., departs 5.50 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City Express, arrives 12.15 p. m., departs 12.20 p. m.

" 4. Leadville mail, arrives 4.22 p. m., departs 4.27 p. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.40 p. m.,

" 9. Manitou special, leaves Denver at 4 p. m., arrives at Colorado Springs 6.40 p. m.

" 10. Manitou special, returning leaves Colorado Springs for Denver at 7.20 a. m. and arrives at Denver at 10 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

" 11. Sunday excursion, leaves Denver at 8 a. m. and arrives at Colorado Springs at 11.05 a. m.

" 12. Sunday excursion, leaves Colorado Springs 6.25 p. m., and arrives at Denver at 9.30 p. m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 will not run on Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 81—Leaves	8.50 a. m.	No. 82—Arrives	9.05 a. m
No. 83— "	... .25 a. m.	No. 84— "	10.50 a. m
No. 85— "	12.30 p. m.	No. 86— "	12.55 p. m
No. 87— "	2.20 p. m.	No. 88— "	1.50 p. m
No. 89— "	4.50 p. m.	No. 40— "	5.20 p. m
No. 9— "	6.45 p. m.	No. 10— "	7.15 a. m
No. 1 * "	11.20 a. m.	No. 12 * "	6.28 p. m

* Sundays only.

Trains 83, 84, 87, 88, 39 and 40 will not run on Sunday

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

E. P. BLACK, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo... 6.35 p m	From Denver, 6 35 p.m.
" Denver 9 15 a. m.	" Pueblo, 10 10 a.m.
For Denver* 9 5 p. m.	From Denver* 11.50 a.m.
*Sundays only.	*Sundays only.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m to 7.30 p m. Sundays from 10 to 11 a. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH.		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	9 14 a. m. 10 56 a. m	8 00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		6.25 p. m.
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.	9.00 a. m	
Via D & R G		4 02 p. m. 5 20 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE
Via D. & R. G.	9 14 a. m 11 26 a. m	11.20 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		7.46 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & N. O.		10.20 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	4.07 a. m.	4.43 p. m. 6.00 p. m.

	DEPART	ARRIVE
Colorado City & Manitou....	10.56 a. m.	...26 a. m.
Manitou........	4.02 p. m.	4.32 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 6 00 p. m. Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m., and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days..........................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays..............8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

MISS A. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. ... t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

W. A. RICHARDS

CIVIL ENGINEER,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

tw-tf

Young ... Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

tw-...y

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

...

Office and yard on corner ... on and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. we-...

Established 1873.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid In ...

Surplus ...

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

... WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.

... BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

... DIRECTORS ...

Wm S. Jackson, ... E. Willis, ...

The Buckeye

...

—IS THE—

CHAMPION OF THE "CHAMPIONS."

This Harvester has the LIGHTEST, STRONGEST and BEST IRON WHEEL in the market. CAN BE RAISED AND LOWERED ON THE DRIVE WHEEL by simply turning a crank. Is easily handled and adjusted, and will cut and bind grain that can not be picked up by other machines. Has been improved for 1884, and still maintains its position as being the strongest and best-made machine of its kind now being offered to farmers. We also have in stock the celebrated

NEW BUCKEYE LIGHT MOWER,

BUCKEYE

Combined Mower & Reaper

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BUCKEYE EXTRAS.

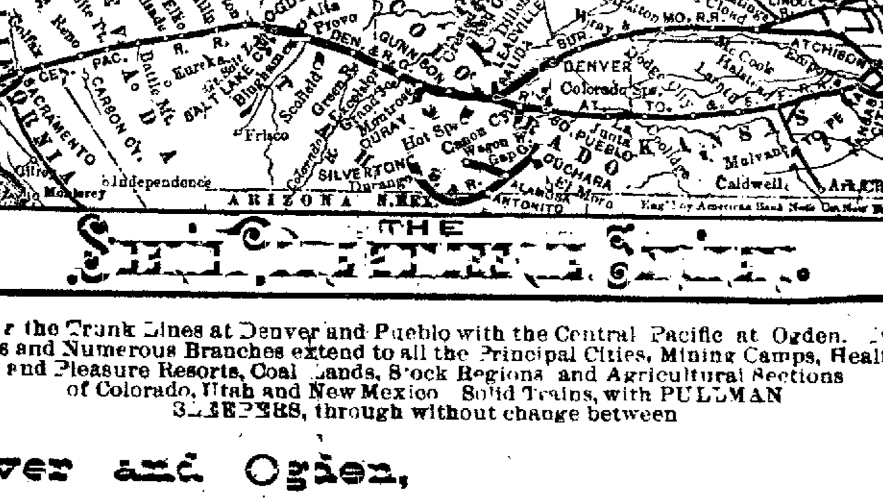
Remember that the Buckeye is the only Light Mower to which a REAPER ATTACHMENT, either Dropper or Self-rake, can be attached. For sale by

PIXLEY & WEBSTER

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Correspondence solicited. A full assortment of Extras for all our goods constantly on hand. Also a full and complete stock of Farm Wagons.

w...tf



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid Trains, with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Leadville,

Denver and Kansas City.

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Palace Buffet Sleepers,

AND FAST TIME.

A. E. HICKEY, General Superintendent.	A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager.	S. K. HOOPER, General Pass. and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO.

$11,950

IN CASH

GIVEN AWAY

Premiums No. 4 to 25
$500
$450
$400
$350
$300
$275
$250
$225
$200
$175
$150
$125
$100
$90
$80
$70
$60
$50
$40
$30
$20
$10

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

1ST PREMIUM, $5,000
2d " $2,000
3d " $1,000

22 other Premiums as hereshown.

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags *prior to Dec. 15*. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to **Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., DURHAM, N. C.** Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

See our next announcement.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy **Free** to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wh25-ly

CLIFFORD & JONES

(Successors to T. F. Clifford)

West Huerfano St.,

General Blacksmithing

and Horse Shoeing

Agents for

... Wheel ...

... Implements,

m...-ly

Summons.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
County of El Paso. }

In the County Court of said County, sitting for probate business.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting:

To Lemuel L. Hall, Augusta Hall, Talmadge Parsons, Joseph Wood, Caroline Parsons, Alice A. Babcock and Levi Parsons.

Whereas, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Caroline Parsons, late of said county, deceased, has been presented by Matthew Kennedy of Colorado Springs, Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 25th day of August, 1884, has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument as the said last will and testament of said Caroline Parsons, deceased; and, whereas, it appears from said instrument, and other satisfactory evidence, that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate in this state, and that you, Lemuel L. Hall and Augusta Hall are named as executors of the said will, and you, the other above named persons, are heirs-at-law of said deceased, therefore, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, on the 25th day of August, 1884, then and there to attend the probate of said will, before said court; and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged.

Witness E. A. Colburn, Judge of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1884.

[COUNTY COURT SEAL] E. A. COLBURN,
wg-19 5 County Judge

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret F. Jesse, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of August, A. D., 1884, being one of the regular days of the August term of the county court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, C. R. Husted, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Col., July 19th, 1884.

C. R. HUSTED,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret F. Jesse, deceased. wg-19 4

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of George P. Miller, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1884, being one of the regular days of the August term of the county court, of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Jerome Plummer, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 19th, 1884.

JEROME PLUMMER,
Executor of the estate of George P. Miller, deceased. wg-19-...

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